The Literary Digest

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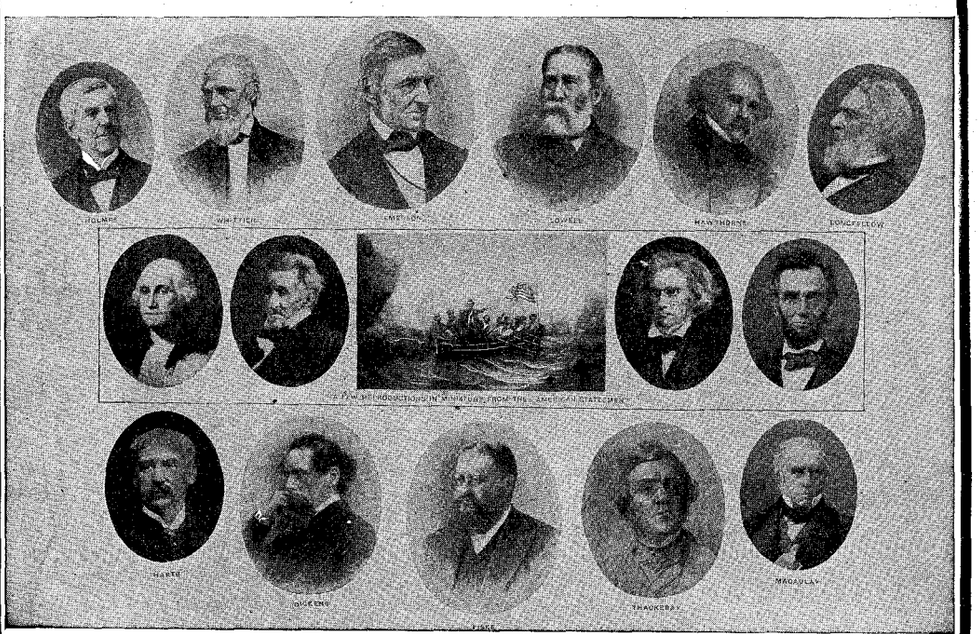

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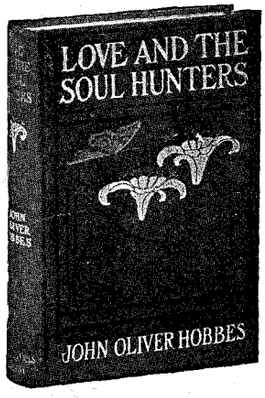

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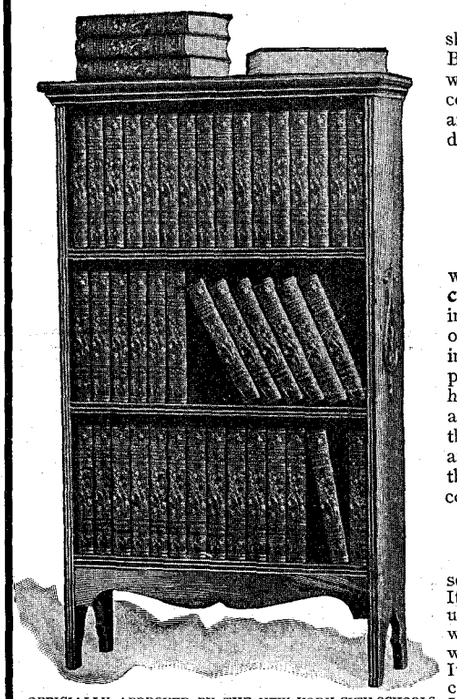

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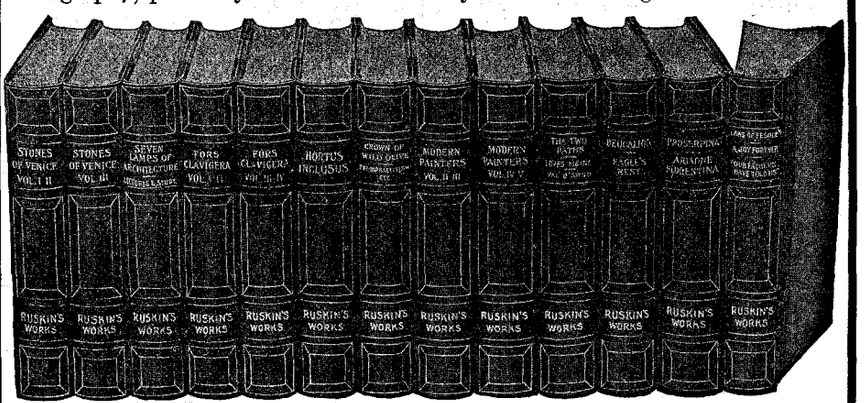

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

CHILD INSURANCE IN PHILADELPHIA.

THE deaths, in Philadelphia, of six children, under suspicious circumstances, and the narrow escape of two more, all carrying life-insurance policies payable to their parents, are stirring the officials and newspapers of that city to a thorough investigation of child insurance. More than thirty-five companies insuring children, even from birth, it is said, have come to the attention of the Pennsylvania insurance department, and Insurance Commissioner Durham declares his intention to ask the legislature for remedial enactments. One company announces a decision to insure no more children under one year of age, and to cancel all outstanding policies in such cases. The insurance commissioner says:

"The laws of Pennsylvania do not specifically forbid child insurance; but the act of 1874, under which these baneful infant insurance companies are organized, is misapplied. This act permits the organization of fraternal societies that may pay $250 at death, authority being given by the common pleas court.

"The spirit of this law applies only to adults, and I shall make a fight in the legislature and before the law department for the abolishment of the '74 act.

"In my forthcoming report to Governor Stone I shall make the principal subject a new law, which I think will destroy child insurance. There is only one State in the country—Colorado—where the age limit for insurance is established. There it is nine years. I think that if the limit were made eight years here for accident and sick benefit insurance, the evils of the child insurance would be removed for the most part. Sick benefits and no insurance at death would remove the temptation to do murder, which certainly does present itself to many of the ignorant and depraved classes under the present laws."

"Of all the outrages upon the body social which insurance has committed," declares Mr. Alexander Colin Campbell, in his book on "Insurance and Crime," the "worst and blackest" are "the doings of those monsters who have taken insurance money as the price of the lives of helpless children." And, he adds, "it stands as a blot upon the fair name of insurance as an institution that many of those engaged in it, instead of helping on the good work of putting down the ghouls whom their operations called into activity, either took no part in that work, or took part on the evil side." "It is terrible," says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "to think that there are those among us who are ready to kill their own offspring for a few hundred dollars to be obtained as the result of the infamy." The same paper continues:

"The issue of insurance policies on the lives of very young children should either be prohibited or it should be hedged about with safeguards and restrictions of a stringent kind. Experience has shown that the existence of such policies operates as a temptation to the commission of crime. Parents who are sorely pressed for money may seek to secure it in the manner indicated without going so far as legal murder, for persistent neglect may be made to serve the same purpose as actual violence. That has been the observation in England, where it has been found necessary to forbid child life insurance altogether.

"Such insurance may be and generally is undertaken from motives which are creditable and legitimate. It is chiefly intended to provide money for a possible funeral. But it should be surrounded by checks which are now absent and toward whose erection it will be to the interest of the life insurance companies to cooperate."

A remedy is suggested by the New York *Evening Journal*, which says:

"If the poor wish to provide for the expenses of burial and for doctor's fees, let the insurance company guarantee those expenses, and pay them. But let no individual receive cash as the result of any child's death. To speculate in the life and death of a child is sufficiently grewsome, without any hastening of death. It is intolerable to think that companies can be found to issue such speculative insurance, and to reward the murderer who successfully murders a child and escapes detection. Will not the legislators in Pennsylvania and other States pass such laws as will wipe out permanently the possibility of that certainly unnecessary horror—the murdering of children for insurance? It is impossible to believe that such an atrocious system of life insurance should exist. It is incredible that these murders should be revealed and still the system go on. But there is money to be made out of it. And when there is money to be made, no sense of justice or decency, nothing save outraged public opinion, can have any effect."

Insurance (New York) says of the above comment:

"Even the poorly educated persons who read this sheet ought to be able to see that an insurance company could not profit by having itself defrauded. Legitimate and natural losses by fire and death are a heavy enough burden; only a lunatic would be indifferent to, much less encourage, moral hazard, and insurance men have never been charged with lunacy. That is one point clear.

"A burial and sickness fund is exactly what insurance provides, and it stops there; the limit written on a child of nine years or under is $240, and the policy must run from one to eight years before this maximum is payable. The average on infants is probably not a quarter of that maximum. If every consideration except that of money could be blotted out of the case, there would still be no profit in doing up babies for their insurance.

"There have been broad and hysterical accusations about this in England, but none have been substantiated. So it has been here. Probably it will continue so yet awhile; the howl at least seems to be almost 'endless.' There will be no statutory prohibition; we have got past that. Yet it is disgusting to have this yellow yawp kept up—whether in ignorance of the facts or simply defiant of them matters little; and it is sad to see men who have small time and money available for reading spend it upon perversion and untruth."

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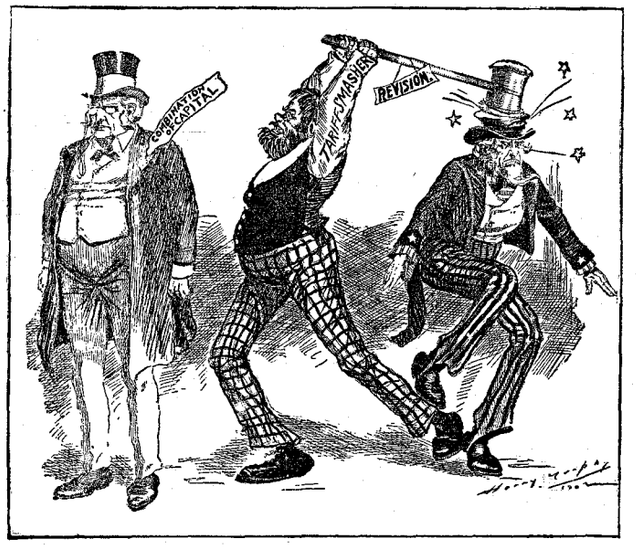


THE DEMOCRATIC REMEDY FOR TRUSTS.
—*The Philadelphia Inquirer.*

HOW THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IS REGARDED.

NOBODY seems to be surprised or greatly disturbed by the President's treatment of national topics in his message. His ideas on the trusts, the tariff, and Cuban reciprocity appear to be about the same ones that he has presented before, while his expressions in last year's message that were interpreted by some as favorable to shipping subsidies and to ultimate Philippine independence are omitted this year. Yet the message does not fail to excite the extremely contradictory opinions that are always a picturesque feature of the newspaper comment. The President "has struck the strident note of the eagle on the wing," declares the London *Daily Mail*, and the New York *Journal of Commerce* says that he displays a "buoyant optimism, with a characteristic appetite for struggle." The message is "terse, vigorous, sensible, and manly," in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Rep.), and it seems to the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) to be "sinewy, compact, straightforward, and sensible," "prudent, rational, and eminently just."

On the other side, the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.) remarks unfeelingly that "the same old platitudes will serve to commend a state paper that has not a single passage to make the pulse beat faster or a new recommendation that requires a second thought," and it adds that "Mr. Roosevelt appears to have used a literary blunderbuss where the people expected he would go gunning with a repeating-rifle." The New York *Evening Sun* (Ind.) characterizes the document as "seven pounds lighter than a straw hat," and the New York *Evening Journal* (Dem.) remarks pityingly: "To attack it would be like criticizing severely the composition of a child at school. The message is pathetically interesting as the colorless, valueless expression of a man whose opportunities for good are unlimited—of one who could force the whole world to listen—if only he had something to say." It is "a hesitant message," and it "points the way to a wasted session," declares the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.). The Rough Rider, observes the Raleigh *News and Observer* (Dem.), has "become the easy jogging mount of a tame horse."

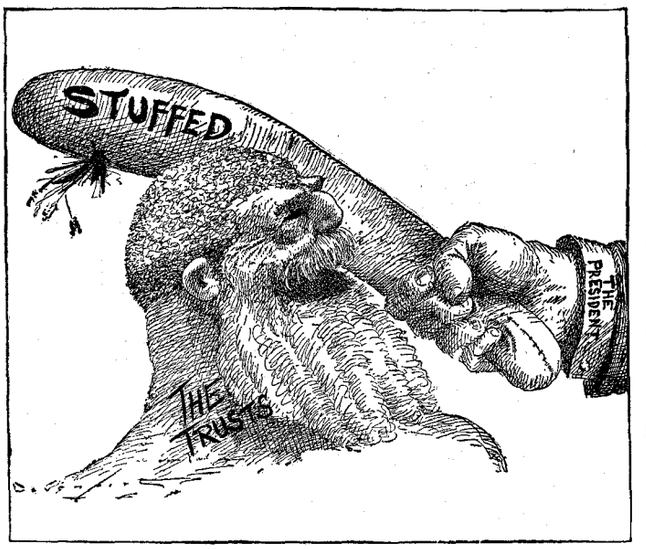
The salient features of the message may be given as follows:

The President urges Congress to prevent "monopolies, unjust discriminations, which prevent or cripple competition, fraudulent over-capitalization, and other evils in trust organizations and practises which injuriously affect interstate trade." If Congress can not do this under present conditions, "then, assuredly, we should not shrink from amending the Constitution."

"To remove the tariff as a punitive measure directed against trusts would inevitably result in ruin to the weaker competitors who are struggling against them," and any "violent or radical changes" in the tariff are deprecated. The reciprocity treaties are recommended to the favor of the Senate, however, and a tariff commission is again suggested. "The tariff on anthracite coal," says the President, "should be removed."

Organized capital and organized labor "each must conform to the fundamental rules of obedience to the law, of individual freedom, and of justice and fair dealing toward all," while "every employer, every wage-worker must be guaranteed his liberty and his right to do as he likes with his property and his labor so long as he does not infringe upon the rights of others."

Reciprocity with Cuba is recommended, and Congress is urged not "to refuse to stretch out a helping hand to a young and weak sister republic just entering upon its career of independence."



THE STUFFED CLUB.
—*The New York American.*

"With the late insurrectionary Filipinos the war has entirely ceased," we are told, and "civil government has now been introduced." The natives, "taken as a whole, now enjoy a measure of self-government greater than that granted to any other Orientals by any foreign power and greater than that enjoyed by any other Orientals under their own governments, save the Japanese alone."

Secretary Root's army reorganization bill is urged upon the favor of Congress, and "a thoroughly good navy" is recommended as "the surest guaranty of peace."

Some of the other topics treated in the message are currency reform, free rural delivery, government irrigation for the arid West, laws for the protection of game, the protection of Western public lands, legislation for Alaska, legislation for the Indians, scientific aid for the farmers, the isthmian canal, and the Pacific cable.

The Trusts.—The President's trust program appears "halting and tentative" to the New York *Sun* (Rep.), which adds that it "is in painful contrast with the ardor of the President's utterances when treating the subject rhetorically" and is "worthy neither of Mr. Roosevelt's political genius nor of his universally recognized sincerity and courage." It is a "soothing-syrup" policy, says the Raleigh *News and Observer* (Dem.), which notes that "Mr. Roosevelt devotes ten lines to cautioning against any drastic measure against the trusts to one line of argument in favor of enacting legislation correcting the evils which he is forced to admit do exist." "It is as certain as the sun shines in Arizona," declares the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.), "that the over-tenderness which the President displays in his treatment of these combinations of capital will never reform the evils of which he makes very indefinite suggestion." So, too, thinks the New York *American* (Dem.); and the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) observes that in his unwillingness to strike at the big corporations for fear of hurting the small competitors, the President "ignores the fact that the small fry are being

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swallowed up daily by the big fish, and equally ignores the fact that the people at large are suffering robberies daily by the big trusts that equal in a month the values that would fail if all the small competitors were annihilated by a swift asphyxiation, instead of by the slow smothering out of life they are now undergoing."

But such opposition papers as the Atlanta *News* (Dem.) and the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) believe that the President is in earnest in his anti-trust crusade, and that he will not sit idly by and see his efforts come to nothing. The Hartford *Post* (Rep.) and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) profess to have information that the Administration will vigorously support one of the anti-trust measures brought before Congress and will try to have it enacted before the end of this session. The Littlefield bill, to compel publicity of the operations of the trusts, is regarded by some as an Administration measure, and *The Wall Street Journal* thinks that Wall Street should look upon such a measure with favor. The New York *Herald* (Ind.) and *Times* (Ind.), the Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.), the Minneapolis *Times* (Ind.), and many other papers express the belief that no honest business enterprise need fear any harm from the President's campaign.

The Tariff.—The opposition of the President to any general revision of the tariff "promptly puts at rest the wild talk of tariff tinkering" heard recently, the Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.) notes "with relief and gratitude," and the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.) welcomes this "gratifying assurance that the head of the nation is an intelligent and unswerving friend of the wage-earner, the manufacturer, the home, the factory." Many other Republican papers speak of this section of the message in similar vein, and *The Bulletin* of the American Iron and Steel Association, of Philadelphia, says warningly: "The people, the plain people, have not asked for a reduction of the Dingley rates of duty and do not want it, and wo be to the traitorous party management that seriously proposes it." The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) admits that the tariff "may and

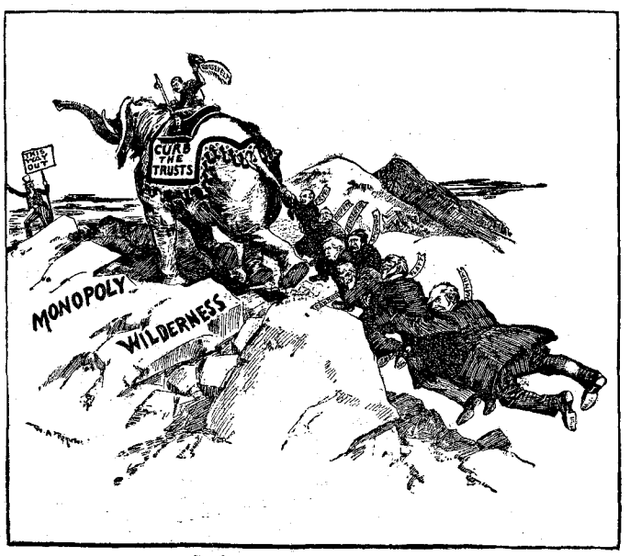
ROOSEVELT: "They both look alike to me."
—*The Detroit News.*

probably does require some modification," but thinks "it would be the wildest folly to destroy the whole fabric of prosperity" by a doubtful policy of "resentful changes" aimed at the trusts.

The President's western friends, however, will be disappointed in this part of his message, thinks the Minneapolis *Times* (Ind.), and the Milwaukee *Journal* (Dem.) takes the novel view that the President is helping his opponents by discussing revision, for so long as "he succeeds in keeping the subject before the people," so long "the revision sentiment will grow." This sentiment is growing, declares the Detroit *News* (Ind.), and the President does not dare ignore it, but he opposes revision because of "subserviency to party management." The Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) and the Richmond *Dispatch* (Dem.) think Mr. Roosevelt is mistaken in his views regarding the lack of connection between the tariff and the trusts; and the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) concludes: "The only rational interpretation of all this is that the author of the message is a candidate for election in 1904; and for that large allowances should be made. President Roosevelt could not more plainly betray his conviction that the tariff is a burning issue and that he might get himself badly scorched by coming too near the fire."

Capital and Labor.—The principles laid down in the message on the relations between capital and labor embrace "the whole law and gospel of free government," declares the Indianapolis *Journal* (Rep.); and it seems to the New York *Times* (Ind.) that "it is a dull man, or a selfish one, who does not see that it is really sound advice, capable of application by all who have the good sense and the good faith to try honestly to apply it." The New York *Journal of Commerce*, however, while admitting that "it sounds very fine," adds that, "in practise, neither side would get much nearer to a common understanding without some better guide than maxims like these." "He seesaws between the trusts and the labor vote, and in many places in the message we perceive that he is looking and hoping to succeed himself in the Presidency," observes the Richmond *Dispatch* (Dem.); and the Detroit *Tribune* (Ind.) remarks that he discusses the matter "without arriving at any conclusion, suggesting any line of action for Congress, or explaining the presence of the passage in his communication." The Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), similarly, calls the President's remarks on this matter "an essay made up of elementary truisms which nobody in or out of Congress disputes and which are pertinent to no practical recommendation on the subject by the President."

Cuban Reciprocity.—"A distinct lowering of tone, on the President's part, since last December" is apparent to the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) in his words on aid to Cuba, and it concludes that "the President's Cuban sword has grown rusty and lost its edge." "Mr. Roosevelt's strenuosity on this question seems to be oozing off his finger-tips, like Bob Acres's courage," observes the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.). The President expects to place before Congress soon, however, a reciprocity treaty with the island, and the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.) expects to see it ratified. He "has won out with the people on the Cuban question," declares the Marshalltown (Iowa) *Times-Republican* (Rep.), "and Congress must accept the mandate of public opinion." The Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.), the Philadelphia *North American* (Ind.), and many other papers want reciprocity with Cuba, not as a charity, but as a business measure. *The North American* remarks: "A nearby market that is capable of absorbing $50,000,000 worth of American manufactures under present conditions is not to be neglected." Reciprocity is opposed, however, by *The Sugar Planters' Journal*, of New Orleans, which refers to the requests for reciprocal concessions as "puerilish whimperings"; and by *The Louisiana Planter and Sugar Manufacturer*, of the same city, which



WILL THE TAIL WAG THE ELEPHANT?
—*The New York Herald.*

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declares that Cuba is now so prosperous that "to speak of that country as demanding any special consideration or charity is simply absurd and suggestive of some ulterior reason which those clamoring for the so-called relief are unwilling to reveal." The "ulterior reason" is seemingly apparent to the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.), which says: "If the President attempts to force reciprocity on Congress, as he promises to do, and then to force Cuba to accept it, he will find it a very difficult matter to conceal the *deus ex machina*, the sugar trust, which has been the main support of this reciprocity movement."

The Philippines.—The expansionist papers, which consider the Philippine question settled, have little or nothing to say in regard to the President's congratulatory remarks on the measure of self-government now enjoyed by the natives, or his omission of any statement that could be construed as hinting at ultimate independence. The "anti's," however, find much to discuss. Thus the Columbus *Citizen* (Dem.) infers from his treatment of the matter that liberty "is merely a favor to be dispensed by our rulers as they see fit; and there is no difference between our conception of it and the conception that governed the policies of George III. toward the American colonies." The Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) asks "whether a triumph of our laws entirely through the triumph of our arms is that triumph of American principles from which a liberty-loving people can derive pride," while the Baltimore *News* (Ind.) and the Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.) wonder why the President passed over in silence the starvation of the people and the demoralized currency system mentioned in the report of the Secretary of War. The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) recalls the reasoning of the slaveholders, who made similar congratulatory remarks on the splendid care the negro received under that system, and adds that the Filipino, in spite of this "more liberty," is "still a political serf." The Manila *American* declares that the demoralization of the currency "is due to the criminal carelessness of the United States Congress," and says bitterly: "The frozen truth is, the people of the States are too busy in their own business and the legislators are too much engaged in reelecting themselves, to waste time on us." Says the Boston *Herald* (Ind.):

"The President asserts that 'no policy ever entered into by the American people has vindicated itself in more signal manner than the policy of holding the Philippines.' We are not disposed to revive a controversy which has gone out for the present, at least from its active stage, but this just quoted statement seems to us simply astounding, in view of the fact that the policy of holding the Philippines has already cost the American people more than $500,000,000, for which there it nothing in improved trade worth a second's consideration to show, and only the prospect of governing a discontented people at enormous expense in the future. This, to say nothing of the loss of scores of thousands of American lives and the sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of those of the Philippine peoples. To call this vindication of policy is to caricature the phrase. Whatever may be the verdict, numerically speaking, of the American people, we have no doubt that a large majority of the thoughtful men and women of the nation regret that the Government ever essayed to take the possession of the Philippine Islands upon its hands."

THE TOAD: "Supposin' I refuse to budge?"
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

LINCOLN'S PORTRAIT IN THE MISSISSIPPI HALL OF FAME.

MISSISSIPPI was the second State to secede from the Union, and it is "especially fitting," remarks the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.), that Mississippi should now be the first Southern commonwealth "to recognize the genius, the worth, and the character of him who was President of the United States from 1861 to 1865." This recognition consists in the placing of a portrait of Abraham Lincoln in the Hall of Fame in Mississippi's new capitol at Jackson. The portrait is to be presented by Robert T. Lincoln, his son. Mr. Rowland, director of the Mississippi State Historical Department, said in his letter to Mr. Lincoln:

"We of the South now realize the greatness and goodness and grandness of the character of President Abraham Lincoln, and would honor his memory. Our own Lee has been given a place in the Temple of Fame, situated on the other side of Mason and Dixon's line, and his name stands with that of Lincoln. Your father belongs to the world's immortals, and nothing that we could do would add to his fame. We can, however, show our respect and love for him. Permit me, therefore, in the name of the State, to invite you to place a portrait of President Lincoln in the new capitol of Mississippi, that it may symbolize his love for his country, his devotion to duty, and his heartfelt sympathy for the Southern people."

The Times-Democrat regards this tribute to President Lincoln with hearty approval. It refers to him as "the great emancipator," and goes on to say:

CHANCE FOR DR. LORENZ TO OPERATE.
—*The St. Paul Dispatch.*

"It would seem that such acts of recognition prove conclusively that, so far at least as Americans of the South are concerned, the lingering resentments of civil war have passed out of sight and out of memory, and that the living remember only the redeeming nobleness of the men who, 'firm in the right as God gave them to know the right,' directed the war from the Union side. With each passing hour, the truth enforced by the late L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, in his eulogy of Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts—'My countrymen, know one another better, and you will love one another better'—is understood and appreciated throughout the Union.

"'Tis well that it is so. There are, of course, here and there individuals who persist in fanning the flame of sectional hate

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—insects of the hour who are destined to die in the heat of their own life. And there are also in both sections a few persons, who are thought to be men of light and leading, who are not yet able to see in clear perspective the civil war period of American history. These men, of whom Mr. Seth Low, former president of Columbia University and at present mayor of Greater New York, is typical, recognize that the fame of Brutus and the fame of Antony are the common glory of Rome, that Prince Rupert and Cromwell are honored by all Englishmen, and that the valor of Bruce and of Wallace is admired not exclusively by Scotsmen; but these men we have in mind fail to understand that Lincoln and Davis and Grant and Lee have, by their lives, reflected honor upon themselves, upon their countrymen, and upon the nation—upon the nation as it was when they lived and worked, as well as upon the nation as it now is. The reason for this

HE CAN LEAD THEM TO WATER, BUT—
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

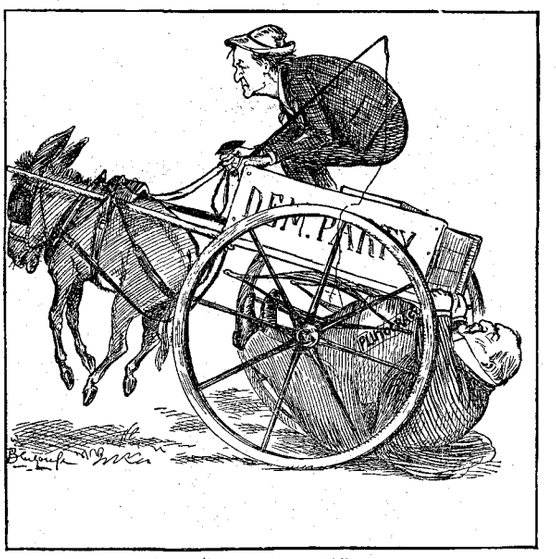
failure is to be found in the fact that, spite their pretensions to learning and to patriotism, the lives of these narrow-minded citizens are ruled by the dwarfing standards of smallish men."

"The South is learning much more rapidly than the North, says the Atlanta *Journal*, "that greatness is not confined by geographical lines, nor creeds, nor political principles."

REVERSAL OF THE WORLD'S TRADE CURRENTS.

AMERICA'S commercial supremacy will readjust the lines of commerce the world around, and the readjustment will send old empires down to ruin, and raise up new ones more splendid than the old. So Mr. Brooks Adams predicts in his new book on "The New Empire." Mr. Adams, who rivals Dr. Josiah Strong in the sweep of his vision, has made a careful study of the trade routes and commercial movements from the dawn of history down to the present. Up to recent times the lines of trade from the Far East to Europe ran across the eastern hemisphere; now they are beginning to shift to the western hemisphere, and to traverse the United States. Russia is trying to stop this movement with her Transsiberian Railroad, but with little success. What will be the result of this new adjustment? Says Mr. Adams:

"The world seems agreed that the United States is likely to achieve, if indeed she has not already achieved, an economic supremacy. The vortex of the cyclone is near New York. No such activity prevails elsewhere; nowhere are undertakings so gigantic, nowhere is administration so perfect; nowhere are such masses of capital centralized in single hands. And as the United States becomes an imperial market, she stretches out



"WHIP BEHIND!"
—*The Public, Chicago.*

along the trade routes which lead from foreign countries to her heart, as every empire has stretched out from the days of Sargon to our own. The West Indies drift toward us, the republic of Mexico hardly longer has an independent life, and the City of Mexico is an American town. With the completion of the Panama Canal all Central America will become a part of our system. We have expanded into Asia, we have attracted the fragments of the Spanish dominions, and reaching out into China we have checked the advance of Russia and Germany in territory which, until yesterday, had been supposed to be beyond our sphere. We are penetrating into Europe, and Great Britain especially is gradually assuming the position of a dependency which must rely on us as the base from which she draws her food in peace, and without which she could not stand in war.

"Supposing the movement of the next fifty years only to equal that of the last, instead of undergoing a prodigious acceleration, the United States will outweigh any single empire, if not all empires combined. The whole world will pay her tribute. Commerce will flow to her both from East and West, and the order which has existed from the dawn of time will be reversed."

THE VIRGINIA CONSTITUTION CASE.

THE Southern papers manifest a great deal of interest in the suit instituted by Virginia negroes to test the validity of the new state constitution. Through their counsel, Mr. John S. Wise, a native of Virginia, they have been trying to prevent the issuing of certificates of election to members of Congress elected last month, especially Mr. Carter Glass, of the Sixth Virginia District. The negroes claim that the constitution under which they are debarred from voting is invalid, not having been properly adopted, and that they are illegally deprived of their political rights. The case was brought up before the United States circuit court, sitting at Richmond, week before last. It was heard by Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court, and he dismissed the case for lack of jurisdiction. He added: "The writ is not sought in aid of jurisdiction; nor does it appear that there is no other remedy. The proceeding is, in effect, against the Commonwealth, which is in any view an indispensable party, and the matter, being political, can not be disposed of in such a proceeding." Soon after this decision, the State board of canvassers met and issued certificates of election to the ten Congressmen, and Mr. Wise gave notice of appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Most of the papers believe that if the case is brought before the Supreme Court the judgment of Chief Justice Fuller will be sustained. Others are inclined to wait and see how the matter turns out; but two papers, the Charleston *News and Courier*

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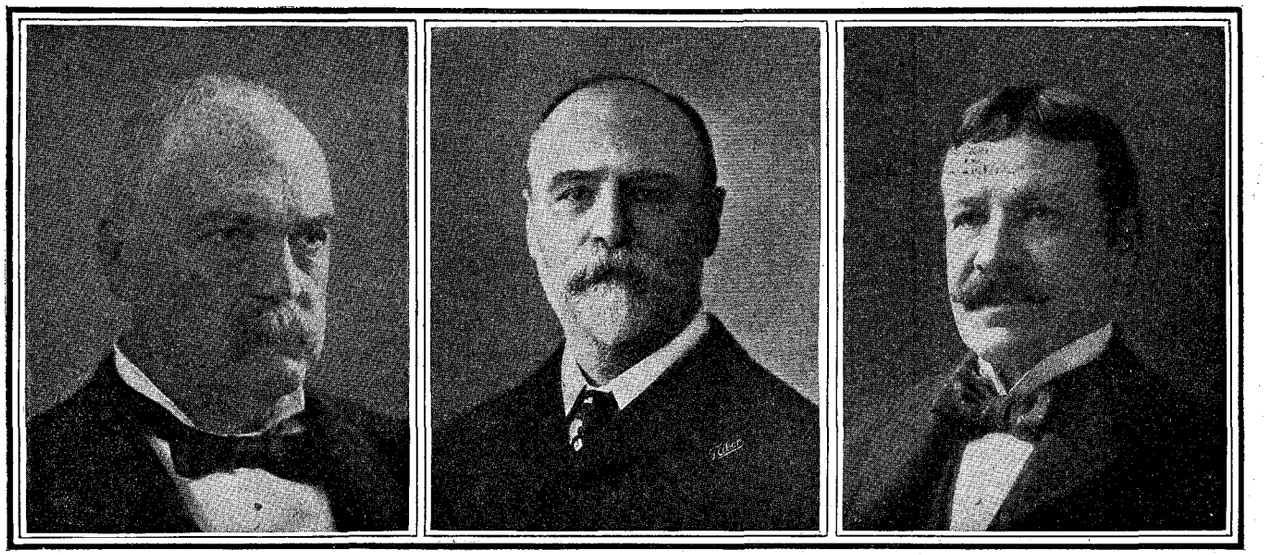

H. W. SCOTT,
The Portland Oregonian.

JOHN P. YOUNG,
The San Francisco Chronicle.

M. H. DE YOUNG,
The San Francisco Chronicle.

PACIFIC COAST EDITORS.

and the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* believe, that there is no hope for the negro as a political power in the Southern States. "Not having made express discrimination against the negroes on account of their color and race," says the Atlanta *Constitution*, "the Supreme Court will doubtless decide that there has been no violation of the Fourteenth or Fifteenth Amendment." Such a decision, it adds, "should be speedily reached in order that other Southern States may proceed to organize their electoral systems within their rights as defined by the highest tribunal in the land, if they so decide." *The Times-Democrat* declares that "the ignorant and vicious vote has been eliminated as a factor in the political equation" in Virginia. The Southern States, it continues, "are once more—and we believe permanently—restored to the healthful political plane they occupied before the negroes, utterly unfit as they were to exercise the suffrage, were indiscriminately given the right to vote. All of which is heartening to the conscience and the intelligence of the nation." *The News and Courier* observes:

"It is too much to hope, of course, that Wise will abandon the case at this point, but in the end he will be defeated. If the negro could not be kept on top in Virginia and other Southern States when he was backed by all the power of the federal Government, a quarter of a century ago, he can not be restored to power now, even should all the courts in the land declare that he is entitled to rule by reason of his numbers."

The Virginia papers devote most of their editorials to Mr. Wise, referring frequently to his "change of color." The Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* calls his crusade against the constitution "a very, very transparent farce." The Richmond *Times* says:

"There was a time when Mr. Wise was a true Virginian, when he was a Democrat of Democrats, when he was as much opposed as any man in Virginia to the Fifteenth Amendment and to the evils which came upon the South therefrom. But the time came when, for reasons best known to himself, he deserted the Democratic party and took up with the Mahone party, and courted the support of the 'faithful allies' in black and attempted by these means to become governor of Virginia. It is not necessary to recall to the minds of Virginians those troublous times, when negroes became so offensive in many parts of the State that the whites were forced to resort to arms to defend themselves and their women from insult. Suffice it to say it was a reign of terror, and Mr. Wise was as much responsible as any man, save Mahone, therefor.

"But having failed in this attempt to put the negro party in power, having been repudiated by the great body of white men in the State, he shook the dust of Virginia from his feet and hied him away to find more congenial society at the North.

"It is said that most men will forgive an injury received, but never an injury inflicted. It is apparent that Mr. Wise has never forgiven Virginia for the blow which he dealt, and instead of becoming softer-hearted and more amiable as he grows older, age seems but to make his spleen more thick.

"He had a perfect right to undertake these cases, and no Virginian would have condemned him if he had come here and made a dignified legal argument. But instead of confining himself to the law in the case, instead of confining himself to the case itself, he fell into a spasm of abuse, calling men by name and hurling his shafts at them, and there is no knowing to what lengths he would have proceeded had not the chief justice laid a restraining hand upon him. Mr. Wise's speech was not a legal argument, but a tirade of bitterness and denunciation. He seems determined that the people of Virginia shall hate him as cordially as he hates them."

The Richmond *Dispatch*, however, declares that Virginia has some reason to thank Mr. Wise.. It says:

"The proceedings, as Mr. Wise conducted them, and the fire he drew from Mr. Christian, Attorney-General Anderson, Mr. Justice Fuller, developed, and exposed to the country at large, as it could not have been exposed in a contention over jurisdiction merely, the salient and vital fact that in the fight for the inviolability of her constitution Virginia stands for those relations of the States to the Union which are the foundation of republican government. She is not only defending her own sovereignty as involved in this especial case, but the general principle of state sovereignty, as all the other States are interested.

"Paradoxical again as it may appear, undignified and demagogic as was Mr. Wise's conduct of his cause at some stages, he raised the issue to one of the greatest dignity in the sense of causing recognition of its importance to the country at large. He has been the means of awakening the Northern mind to the realization that a triumph of his contentions would not jeopardize Virginia's sovereignty alone, but might prove the beginning of the end of serious federal encroachments on the 'inherent indefeasible and inalienable rights' of the people of Northern States to alter and amend their constitutions and regulate their own internal affairs as designed by the fathers. So far Mr. Wise has builded better than he knew, and altho the good that is coming from the evil he would do must be bitter fruit to him, we iterate that we think he deserves the thanks of Virginia. None other could in seeking to hurt her have served her so well."

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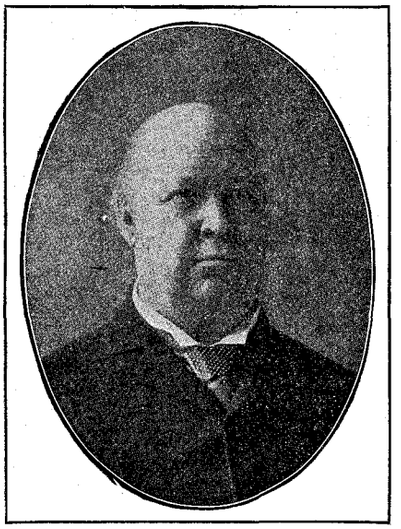
REFLECTIONS ON THE DEATH OF EX-SPEAKER REED.

HONESTY, strength, and intellectual keenness were the chief qualities that made Thomas Brackett Reed great, in the judgment of the newspaper editors that comment on his death. Mr. Reed's firm stand for the gold standard in 1896 was regarded at the time as one reason why Mr. McKinley was preferred for the Presidential nomination. If Mr. Reed, who has been a determined anti-imperialist since the Spanish war, had been nominated and elected, the history of the country, as the New York *Times* remarks, "might have been very different." He said of the treaty with Spain: "We are buying 10,000,000 Malays at $2 a head, unpicked, and nobody knows what it will cost to pick them."

His almost despotic rule over the House of Representatives during the 51st, 54th, and 55th Congresses was undoubtedly the most striking part of his political career. As the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"The great triumph by which he will be remembered was his consummate demonstration of the power of the majority to rule. That will remain historic. It was during his first session as Speaker in 1889-90. He had a meager majority and narrow and uncertain margin. The minority was strong, contentious, and insolent. Through long weeks, without rules, the defiant obstruction went on. The Speaker planted himself on general parliamentary law and ruled that those present, even tho not responding to the roll, could be counted to make a quorum. Immediately the House was in an uproar, but through all that turbulence the courageous Speaker stood calm, unquailing and serene. He was stigmatized as a Czar, but he established that the will of the majority shall rule, and his vindication came in the full and enduring acceptance, by his opponents as by his friends, of the Reed rules."



THOMAS BRACKETT REED,
Who died December 7.

A more critical view of the ex-Speaker may be seen in the following comment by the New York *American*:

"He was cynical, and that spoiled him—spoiled him for a great and useful public career, that is, tho it made him a sparkling and stimulating man in private. Behind the scenes he was at his best, for there he shone as a clear-eyed, contemptuous, and witty critic of the men allied with him in politics who were more successful than he, while his inferiors in intellect and honesty.

"Through yielding often to the temptations offered by his mocking nature, he made enemies of those whom he needed for friends in politics. There was no welcome for him at the White House during several terms. His darts stung and rankled in the breasts of many who could have helped him toward the Presidency. Amiability was not a characteristic of his humor. Nearly always it conveyed an insult.

"When Reed failed to get the Presidential nomination he flung office aside and forthwith became a corporation attorney. That was his right as a lawyer, but it did not raise him in popular estimation as a man. The better part of his life had been spent as a public servant, and had he been of the stuff of which genuine public servants are made he could not so readily have become wholly devoted to his own interests.

"The country suffered no injury by the retirement of Mr. Reed. He was a very clever man, and he got full credit for his cleverness, but there was a fatal lack in his make-up. The lack was the want of high aims. He was without serious patriotic purpose. The game of politics interested him and he played it assiduously, but sneered at it and at his fellow players, while he played. And yet the habit of partizanship had so grown upon him that he could not escape from it. Even when his ambition to be President was abandoned and he had quit active politics forever, he could write and speak only as the narrow party man—in public, that is; in private he showed no reverence for the gods of the Republican temple.

"Had Thomas B. Reed really believed in Democracy, had he been large enough to have that faith in the people which moves the true statesman in a republic to work with and for them, his mental endowments would have made him great and carried him far and high.

"There was so much that commanded respect and admiration in Reed that his failure to be equal to his opportunities awakens regret and compassion. He remained poor when he might easily have been rich. He scorned humbug and laughed at it—in himself as readily as in others. He disdained to truckle, and was fearless in giving offense to any man he despised, even tho the man sat in the White House. He was big, but not big enough; brave, but not brave enough; keen of sight, but not broad. He had no steady hold upon American ideals. He was essentially a critic and a scoffer.

"The capital defect in him was absence of moral enthusiasm."

A DOCTOR OF BUSINESS CONCERNS.

A NEWCOMER in the ranks of modern experts is the business "methodizer" or "system expert." His specialty is to systematize the work in a manufacturing concern, to lop off useless expenditures, and so to increase production and lessen cost. The list of such experts is at present small and they receive very large fees. Mr. M. Martin Kallman, himself a "system expert," writing in *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia), declares that a methodizer of large reputation receives a fee of $1,000 a day, and that the yearly earnings of several probably exceed $50,000 each. He gives several instances to show how defects have been discovered in large establishments and much money and trouble saved by the adoption of new methods. Concerning the old and new way of keeping accounts, he writes:

"The distance which the eye and hand must travel in posting from the regulation day-book to the ledger is so great that the operation involves a distinct act of memory, while under almost any of the recognized modern methods the memory act is eliminated and posting becomes simply copying figures at close hand. Science always makes for accuracy and an increase of practical results, and it is therefore clear as to which method of accounting is more worthy to be called scientific.

"Little more than a year ago a methodizer was called to introduce his system into the counting-room of a large mercantile establishment. He found a force of six men devoted exclusively to posting the 20,000 accounts which the ledgers contained. To-day under the modern system recently adopted one man does all the posting and works at the task only three hours a day!

"The new systems provide for a series of duplicates so that the sudden destruction of a set of ledger records can be almost instantly replaced. The importance of this feature of latter-day methods was recently brought home to me when the head bookkeeper of a business house to which I had been called maliciously destroyed five ledger records—no doubt to cover peculations. Under the modern systems this would have been practically impossible.

"Often I am asked: What will the best modern systems save a large business? This is difficult to answer, but there is one manufacturing establishment of enormous proportions, having many branches, which has been saved $100,000 a year in its pay-roll and time-keeping department alone through this modern agency.

"It must be a small business, speaking in the metropolitan sense, which can not be saved $5,000 to $10,000 a year through

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the introduction of a first-class modern system devised by a 'methodizer' of recognized standing in his profession."

Minna C. Smith, writing in *The World's Work* (December) on the same subject, tells of a "production engineer"—the term she uses—who by changing the course of the material in a manufacturing concern through its various processes, reduced the handling of sixty tons of weight from fifty-one times a day to thirty-seven times, with a resultant saving that surprised the president and directors. The same expert was requested to rearrange the schedule of wages in a steel-mill. He regulated it "not by tonnage alone, but by groups of steel products according to quantities and shapes; the resultant rates increased the productive capacity of the mills from five to forty per cent., decreased the cost of production, and increased the wages of the men." The writer describes how an expert methodizer reorganized an electric equipment factory which was growing so fast that its managers did not know how they stood in the matter of expenses and could not keep in touch with the general routine day by day. She says:

"The expert asked questions and was given full details. He was introduced to every official, every head of department, every clerk; and he asked each one for typewritten suggestions. He found that the huge physical growth of the factory had overtopped its intellectual and nervous organization. The organization needed a clear definition of duties and responsibilities in the various offices—a more highly organized faculty. The specialist reported a special system, unified, yet so flexible that the work in any department can now be expanded or contracted without affecting the general plan. Thirty-one departments of the executive and operating force were ordered, instead of fourteen. There could henceforth be no clashing of authority, no men receiving one order from one department and another order from another. All communications about the general organization were authorized to appear in executive orders from the president of the company, who is also general manager. The names of all officers or heads of departments were put at the head of every executive order, and each head of a department was made responsible for notifying his associates, who in turn were made personally responsible to him. A series of executive notices was posted insuring order of a high degree and making certain the prompt return of all reports and data. One man was made responsible for all the accounts of the company, so that uniformity might be developed in recording all the performances of the plant. The authority for giving orders was centralized. Provisions were made for definite recording of orders for material; and complete and accurate means of communication within the factory were insured. An accurate system of labor records for all employees was effected, insuring the charging of material and labor expended in the course of production. Centralization of authority stopped overstocking. The control of incoming and outgoing material was given to the same central authority. . . . The nervous system of the electric equipment factory was toned up. The factory is making its product much more rapidly than before; and despite the growth of the business the heads of the concern can now keep in touch with all its details."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

SEÑOR CONCHA is relieved, and so is the United States.—*The Boston Transcript.*

IT is said that Mr. Dalzell feels that he is still in the Speakership contest. What a funny feeling!—*The Washington Post.*

TEACHER: "How many mills make a cent?" Charlie Chigwidden: "None, my father says—unless they are in the trust."—*Puck.*

WITH Congress on guard the country feels almost as safe as it did while it was taking care of itself.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

MR. BRYAN says Mr. Hill has not gone Democratic for several years. We believe he did vote for a Populist for President in 1900.—*The Washington Post.*

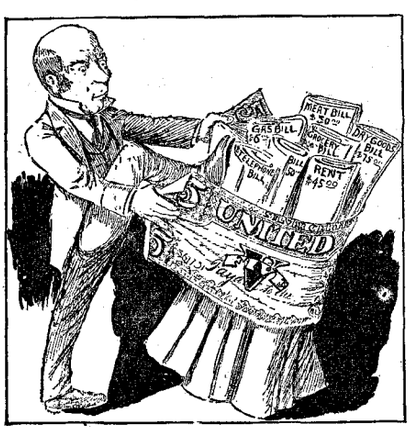
THE FARMER: "Go it, I'm out of danger."
—*The Detroit Journal.*

SOME day the country will run out of Territories, and then other measures must be devised for keeping the United States Senate safely Republican.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

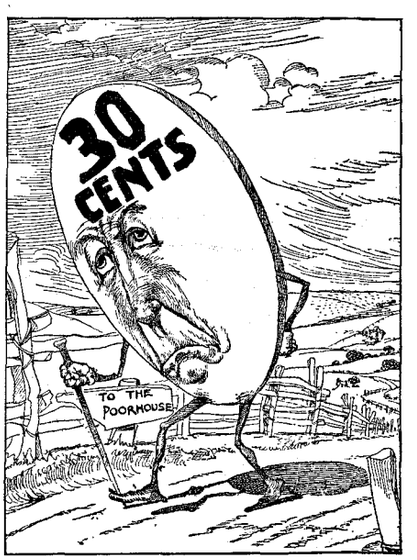
ONE of the touching spectacles of the session will be the charming deference with which any suggestions that may emanate from Uncle Joe Cannon will be received by his fellow Congressmen.—*The Chicago News.*

ISN'T it a little dangerous to send Admiral Dewey with the South Atlantic fleet? He may hand us a South American republic some fine morning that we won't know what to do with.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

LET us hope that the New York millionaire who has gone to live in the slums for the purpose of enlightening and uplifting his fellow man will presently feel sufficiently experienced to begin the good work among the "four hundred."—*The Chicago News.*



AN "ELASTIC CURRENCY" IS PROPOSED.
We hope it will be elastic enough to accomplish the above result.—*The Los Angeles Times.*



WHAT THE DOLLAR OF OUR DADS IS GETTING TO LOOK LIKE.
—*The Denver News.*

SAME OLD SUGAR TRUST BEGGAR AT THE OLD STAND.
—*The Denver News.*

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CARICATURED.

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LETTERS AND ART.

A NEW ERA IN DECORATIVE ART.

AN international exposition devoted to decorative art was recently held in Turin with such financial and artistic success as to indicate that what is known as the "new art" is taking firm root all over Europe. "The Turin Exposition," declares Mr. Paul S. Reinsch, professor of political economy in the University of Wisconsin, "marks a new era in decoration. . . . There is no fully developed art—only beginnings. But the exhibition did give evidence of a great force seeking an outlet and of not a little actual achievement." He continues (in *The World's Work*, November):

"The place of honor in the exposition was given to the works of Walter Crane, and of some other decorative artists of Great Britain, placed there by the Arts and Crafts Society of London. There was not only Walter Crane's charming painting of the 'Renaissance of Venus,' and a great variety of water-colors, but also the cartoons for the magnificent Earle window, tapestry, majolica and tile panels, bronze utensils, designs for the most varied ornament and decorations, as well as books printed and bound with consummate workmanship. There was, however, no place in the exposition that so fully represented the ideas of the movement for a new decorative art as the dignified and beautiful piece of tapestry, 'The Orchard,' designed by William Morris and executed under his care. There was also a noteworthy exhibit of jewelry manufactured by the Gild of Handicrafts of London, in which the antique forms of Anglo-Saxon and Norman jewelry have been revived and modernized with great effect. The greater part of the exhibits were arranged in 'atmosphere,' a term here applied to the complete interior furnishings of a dwelling or apartment, suggesting that the furniture of a house should not be a mere fortuitous collection, but should be pervaded by an atmosphere distinctive of purpose or personality."

The Paris "Hôtel de l'Art Nouveau Bing" contributed many interesting examples of furniture and ornament, including jewelry, paintings, tapestry, carved wood, stained glass, ceramic wares, and sculpture. The rugs exhibited by this society showed a uniform base of color, with "designs traced in curves and flowing bands like the ornaments in wall frescoes and in wood-carving." "The principles of the new decorative art," observes Professor Reinsch, "reject the Oriental rug," on the ground that "it owes its origin to the need of one striking ornament in the bare tent of a nomad," and is inappropriate in a modern European house. The Belgian "interiors" at the exposition were distinguished by their "great originality in the use of new forms and designs." The principal German exhibit was that of the colony of artists at Darmstadt, who are working under the patronage of Ernst Louis, of Hesse, and the leadership of Prof. Joseph M. Olbrich. We quote further:

"The exhibitions of Italy were naturally more numerous than those of any other country, but they contained very much of the commonplace and the conventional. Still there were a number of exhibits which showed an intense effort to express modern ideas. One of the most interesting exhibits was that of the 'Aemilia Arts,' a cooperative association founded in Bologna in 1898, to perfect the products of the local decorative arts, to introduce sound methods and new ideas among the artisans, and to assist the latter in improving their products, in creating a harmonious art, and in disposing of the finished articles. An artistic commission of the society prepares designs and models, which are then executed by the artisans. The society also assists young men of promise in completing their artistic education. The industries are mostly carried on at the homes of the artisans, the products being sold from the depot of the society of Bologna. The society does not make its sole aim the creation of new methods but it also favors the reproduction of classic works. Its products embrace the entire field of decorative art—furniture, wrought iron and bronze work, ceramic ware, terra-cotta, stained glass, leather work, lace and embroideries. Altho it has existed only for so short a time, the impetus it has given to household industry in the region of Bologna is remarkable, as is evidenced by the exhibit at Turin."

It still remains to be seen, concludes Professor Reinsch, whether the new decorative movement can permanently interest the people in general. It labors under a disadvantage in view of the fact that the employment of original and beautiful forms in decorative work is bound to be for some time to come a matter of great expense. He adds:

"To expect at the present time a clear, consistent, uniform style of the new movement in decorative art would be to misunderstand its purpose and scope. It is rather an ideal, an aspiration, than a style. In the practical execution of work it makes use of forms and suggestions taken from many sources; it builds upon the foundations of national traditions; it uses the enticing symbolism of the Orient, the dark runes of Norse mythology, the Egyptian pyramids and temples, the color schemes of Japanese art. It also draws much inspiration from the great works of the Middle Ages, but it avoids as much as possible the forms of the Renaissance and of classical antiquity, which have been rendered conventional through long imitation. Tho distinguished from naturalism by a deep worship of beauty, its main tenet nevertheless is truth and simplicity of expression, and it strives to look fully and directly at the great stream of modern life and to express its meaning through art in all her branches. It is democratic both in calling attention to all the forms of artistic activity and also in aiming to embrace within a great artistic community all the people, both rich and poor, artisans and employers; thus it hopes to unite some of the harsh contrasts of life. Among all the great efforts and activities of mankind at the present time, this movement challenges attention on account of the scope of its aspirations and of the crying needs which its efforts are laboring to satisfy."

RICHARD MANSFIELD IN "JULIUS CÆSAR."

MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD'S presentation of Shakespeare's tragedy, "Julius Cæsar," is regarded by the New York *Evening Post* as the most notable revival of this play in New York "since the memorable one by Edwin Booth in his own theater in the early seventies." In some respects, adds the same paper, it is "superior even to that." We quote further:

"Mr. Mansfield as an actor is often a cause of disappointment, sometimes, perhaps, of an even stronger feeling; but as a manager he seldom fails to provoke admiration and gratitude, not only for his lavish generosity—other men may spend as much money—but for the good taste and artistic intelligence invariably displayed in his more ambitious productions. These qualities were fully and happily illustrated on the present occasion, and met with prompt and cordial recognition. A more satisfactory spectacle, whether considered from a popular or artistic point of view, has seldom been enjoyed in this neighborhood. . . . It is understood that most of the scenes were painted from designs by Sir Alma Tadema, whose name is a sufficient guaranty of the correctness of detail, and it was the same eminent authority who suggested the patterns of the armor and other costumes. The whole representation, therefore, was directed, so far as the scenic part was concerned, by ample knowledge, and the names of the actual painters of the scenery, Hawes Craven, William Telbin, Richard Marston, and John W. Young, are proof that the original designs were reproduced in the best possible manner. From first to last the performance was a delight to the eye."

There is much in Mr. Mansfield's art to be spoken of dubiously or with dispraise, observes *The Times*, in criticism of the first-night performance in New York, but "those who last night heard his richly vibrant voice and saw his flexible and powerful mimique were confirmed in their belief that the English-speaking stage of to-day holds only one or at most two actors—Sir Henry Irving and Mr. Forbes Robertson—who are his equals, and none who in temperamental vigor is his superior." Mr. William Winter, of *The Tribune*, writes as follows in regard to Mr. Mansfield's interpretation of the part of Brutus:

"It was the habit of Shakespeare to throw side-lights upon his

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characters, revealing them not only by their own words and acts, but by the acts and words of their associates. Brutus himself speaks of the figures and the fantasies that busy care draws in the brains of men. From the first, undoubtedly, and notwithstanding his composure and solidity of temperament, he is a man of imagination, and his imagination is haunted. Portia, whom he loves, and by whom he is deeply loved, early describes his enkindled impatience, his vague preoccupation, his moods of ungentle behavior, and plainly tells him that if his humor could affect his shape as much as it has affected his condition she would not be able to recognize him. 'Since Cassius first did whet me against Cæsar, I have not slept.' The mind of Brutus is a scene of tempest. He needed not the promptings of Cassius. He was already ripe to do the murder that he thought a sacrifice. The conflict in his soul has almost crazed him, and from the moment when he yields to the surging tide of fanaticism and strikes at the heart of his friend he never again will taste of peace. The sequel is all misery. Brutus and Cassius ride like madmen through the gates of Rome. The final appeal is to the arbitrament of battle. 'Clouds, dews, and dangers come.' In the deep of night three words are spoken, the knell of all earthly hope—'Portia is dead.' More and more, on the remorseful soul of the fanatic, descends the awful loneliness of predestinate ruin. 'No man bears sorrow better'—but sorrow, now, is all that remains. The chiefs of faction clasp hands for the last time, and speak that farewell which, in all the poetry of Shakespeare, is the most hopeless and forlorn: 'And whether we shall meet again I know not': but both of them well know that the parting is forever. There is a presage of disaster. The eagles are fled away and in their stead are kites and ravens. 'The ghost of Cæsar hath appeared to me, two several times, by night: my hour is come.' All around Brutus, from first to last, there is an atmosphere of omen, a strange and subtle something that betokens anguish, peril, and death. This way Mr. Mansfield has apprehended the character, and it is for his diffusion and sustainment of this poetic charm—making Brutus almost spectral in spiritual conflict, fanatical self-absorption, and silent, patient, majestic misery—that this embodiment takes its place, and one that it will securely hold, among the most thoughtful and distinctive achievements of the contemporary stage. In the expression of his ideal, Mr. Mansfield has aimed to impersonate and not to declaim; yet he gave all requisite force and significance to the eminently rational but completely ineffective speech of Brutus to the Roman mob, and at every essential point the opulence and amplitude of his vocal power make themselves manifest with splendid effect. It is not, however, as the oratorical Brutus that Mr. Mansfield diffuses the characteristic allurement of genius; for his articulation is not invariably accurate, and his oratory, and indeed his general delivery, in rhetorical speeches, lacks systematic modulation, and therefore is apt to reverberate where it should agitate, convulse, or impress. The charm of the personation is in its tremors of conflicting emotion, in its weird isolation—the awful loneliness of a great soul, fated to disaster—and its mystery."

MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD.

His revival of "Julius Cæsar" is regarded as the most notable since the time of Edwin Booth.

The Commercial Advertiser says:

"The excellence of Mr. Mansfield's company gave unity to the whole performance. With one accord they played in the key of heroic tragedy and for the tragedy, not for themselves. In particular, a score of actors, whose names are too many to set down, individualized the minor characters—conspirators and senators, soldiers and servants—with praiseworthy intelligence in a fashion that kept the long performance continually alive. Mr. Forrest's Antony was pictorial to see and eloquent in the Forum, when the mob, with more realism than poetry, did not tear his eloquence to tatters. Mr. Haworth's Cassius, dramatically imagined as a foil to Mr. Mansfield's Brutus, was instinct with acid force and fitful fire, a piece of common clay heated and shaped by burning passions and envies. Miss Hammond and Miss Hoffman filled out Shakespeare's sketches of Portia and Calpurnia. Best of all, each and every actor spoke the verse with intelligence and, usually, with eloquence."

THE BOOK IN THE TENEMENT.

IF it be true, as is often contended, that in the last resort the real verdict upon great literature is pronounced, not by the cultured few, but by the uncultured many, there is a deep significance in the literary opinions of the masses. Miss Elizabeth McCracken, a Boston settlement worker who relates (in *The Atlantic Monthly*, November) her experiences in persuading her neighbors to read good books, has been much impressed by the literary intuition of comparatively uneducated folk. "These simple readers," she declares, "are unerring critics of what they read. They take the author with a complete and effectual literalness." She writes further:

"In the city tenements I have met so many of them; and incidentally, sometimes almost accidentally, they have told me what they have read, and why they have read. They do not read books about books, nor do they read them for that 'mystic wonderful' thing, their style. They never 'hold up their hands in ecstasy and awe over an innocent phrase'; and they would stare inquiringly at a person who might invite them to join 'a band of esoteric joy.' To them a book is great or small according to what it says, not to the way it says it. They may admire the felicity of the saying; frequently they do; but their admiration does not in the slightest degree color their view of the saying itself. A spade, they would seem to argue, is always—to quote Cleg Kelly—'juist only' a spade, no matter how gracefully and exquisitely it may be otherwise called."

Miss McCracken instances the case of a scrub-woman, who was one of the first persons in the tenement district to speak to her about books and reading. She says:

"I gave her 'The Talisman,' and one day 'The Scottish Chiefs'; and then 'Kenilworth'; and I lent her 'The Prisoner of Zenda' and 'The Pride of Jennico.' She read them all with the keenest joy. 'If I'd knowed,' she said one night, 'what a 'mount o' pleasure, an', more still, real comfort, books has, I'd er took to readin' 'em long before I did.'

"Since she has taken to reading them, not a few have found their way to her dingy tenement. Most of them have been 'about kings and princesses, with everything so gorgeous.' Some one advised me once to offer her something less highly colored, but I did not. She supports her drunken husband and her children; her daily work is the scrubbing of public stairways. Surely she is entitled to long evenings of fairy tales; not all the romances in all our libraries can give her picture of the world too bright a tint.

"She came sometimes to the college settlement in which I was especially interested, and we spent delightful hours discussing the relative charms of Helen Mar and the Princess Flavia, and the comparative prowess of Richard Cœur de Lion and Basil Jennico. One evening she noticed a copy of Ibsen's 'Ghosts' lying on the table, and, impelled no doubt by the weird title, she wished to borrow it. 'You wouldn't find it particularly attractive,' I said; but she continued to regard it with fascinated eyes, and remembering the allurement of the thing denied, I reluctantly gave it to her.

"In less than a day she returned the book. 'What did you think of it?' I inquired.

'Well,' she replied thoughtfully, 'I don't know. I didn't read it all. I read the first part, an' it was that gloomy! Then I read the last, an' it was gloomy too—so I didn't read no more.

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I don't mind books to begin gloomy, if they end all right. But what's the use readin' things that begin gloomy an' end gloomy too? They don't help you—an' you can't enjoy 'em.'

"This was her criticism of Henrik Ibsen's dramas. She had read not more than half of one of them; but have not other critics who have read all of all of them expressed a somewhat similar opinion?"

MISS ELIZABETH McCRACKEN.
She is impressed by the literary intuition of uneducated people.

Rudyard Kipling, it seems, has many admirers in the tenements. "It's so different from other poetry," one girl said as she returned a copy of the "Seven Seas" after having read aloud the "Hymn Before Action." We quote again:

"This same girl memorized 'L'Envoi,' and repeated it with such beauty of expression and depth of feeling that visitors, having once heard, remembered so well that coming again to the settlement many months later, they eagerly asked for 'the girl who recites L'Envoi.'

"Another girl was captivated by 'Our Bobs.' She learned the poem, and often repeated it, and imperceptibly she came to have a fervent admiration for Lord Roberts. Her delivery of the stanzas was delightful; she was of Hungarian birth and tradition, but she said 'Our Bobs' with a convincing warmth, most especially these lines:

Then 'ere's to Bobs Bahadur—
Little Bobs, Bobs, Bobs!
Pocket-Wellin'ton and 'arder—
Fightin' Bobs, Bobs, Bobs!
This ain't no bloomin' ode,
But you've 'elped the soldier's load,
An' for benefits bestowed
Bless yer, Bobs!

"One night an Englishman happened to be among our guests at a settlement festivity, and his astonishment at the foreign girl's rendering was evident. 'Kipling,' he exclaimed, 'and Lord Roberts; and she isn't English!' He was not speaking to the girl, but she overheard. 'You don't have to be English to appreciate Lord Roberts and like Kipling,' she explained simply."

Thackeray's "Vanity Fair" opened a new world to one of Miss McCracken's friends. "It's the best book I ever read," she declared; "I liked it so much; the man who wrote it didn't hurry; he took time to tell every little thing, and I enjoyed that. And then the people in it are so interesting!" Howells was recommended to another reader, and she selected "The Lady of the Aroostook." She said afterward: "I read it all, but I didn't get much enjoyment out of it. It was like sitting and looking out of a window." "But that is a very interesting thing to do," it was suggested. She reflected. "Not when nothing is happening," she said with decision. In conclusion:

"Most of the girls and boys who were connected with the settlement read Shakespeare, usually through their interest in the theater. A girl who had kept my copy of 'Hamlet' for more than a month said by way of apology when she returned it: 'I couldn't get enough of reading it; the more times I read it, the more times I wanted to read it again! It got hold of me so.'

"This same girl came to me one evening with a very meditative face. 'Do you like poems written by a man named Browning?' she asked abruptly.

"I told her that I did indeed; and then she said, 'Are they hard to understand?'

"'You might try them, and see,' I advised. She accepted the suggestion with avidity; but she came in a few days to say that she thought them *very* hard to understand. 'I can't keep up with them,' she said in a discouraged tone.

"'You haven't been trying for very long,' I reminded her. 'What did you read?'

"'"Saul,"' she replied; 'and "In a Balcony."'

"I lent her 'Pippa Passes'; and, to her delight, she found that she could 'keep up' with that. Her enthusiasm for Browning grew slowly, but steadily.

"When Mrs. Le Moyne, with Miss Eleanor Robson and Mr. Otis Skinner, presented 'In a Balcony,' she saw the production; and not long ago she said to me, 'I don't always understand Browning; but there's something about his poetry that makes me want to keep on reading it any way.' We all have a great deal to say about Browning and his poetry; but does not all our wisdom eventually resolve itself into just exactly this?"

MR. HOWELLS AS AN "APOLOGIST OF ZOLA'S VILEST PRODUCTIONS."

THE opprobrious phrase above quoted is applied to Mr. William Dean Howells by the Philadelphia *Church Standard*, a well-known Anglican paper, and is called forth by his article on Zola in *The North American Review* (November). Mr. Howells attempts in this article to sum up the meaning of Zola's life and work, and pays a special tribute to what he deems the purity of Zola's motive. He says in part:

"I think it has been the error of criticism not to take due account of his [Zola's] Italian origin, or to recognize that he was only half French, and that this half was his superficial half. At the bottom of his soul, tho not perhaps at the bottom of his heart, he was Italian, and of the great race which in every science and every art seems to win the primacy when it will. The French, through the rhetoric of Napoleon III., imposed themselves on the imagination of the world as the representatives of the Latin race, but they are the least and the last of the Latins, and the Italians are the first. To his Italian origin Zola owed not only the moralistic scope of his literary ambition, but the depth and strength of his personal conscience, capable of the austere puritanism which underlies the so-called immoralities of his books, and incapable of the peculiar lubricity which we call French, possibly to distinguish it from the lubricity of other people rather than to declare it a thing solely French. In the face of all public and private corruptions, his soul is as Piagnone as Savonarola's, and the vices of Arrabbiati, small and great, are always his text, upon which he preaches virtue."

Zola's books, continues Mr. Howells, "tho often indecent, are never immoral, but always most terribly, most pitilessly moral." He writes further:

"I am not saying now that they ought to be in every family library, or that they could be edifyingly committed to the hands of boys and girls; one of our first publishing-houses is about to issue an edition even of the Bible 'with those passages omitted which are usually skipped in reading aloud'; and it is always a question how much young people can be profitably allowed to know; how much they do know, they alone can tell. But as to the intention of Zola in his books, I have no doubt of its righteousness. His books may be, and I suppose they often are, indecent, but they are not immoral; they may disgust, but they will not deprave; only those already rotten can scent corruption in them, and these, I think, may be deceived by effluvia from within themselves. . . . M. Brunetière says Zola's characters are not true to the French fact; that his peasants, workingmen, citizens, soldiers are not French, whatever else they may be; but this is merely M. Brunetière's word against Zola's word, and Zola had as good opportunities of knowing French life as M. Brunetière, whose esthetics, as he betrays them in his instances, are of a flabbiness which does not impart conviction. Word for word, I should take Zola's word as to the fact, not because I have the means of affirming him more reliable, but because I have rarely known the observant instinct of poets to fail, and because I believe that every reader will find in himself sufficient witness to the veracity of Zola's characterizations. These, if they are not true to the French fact, are true to the human fact; and I should say that in these the reality of Zola, unreal or ideal

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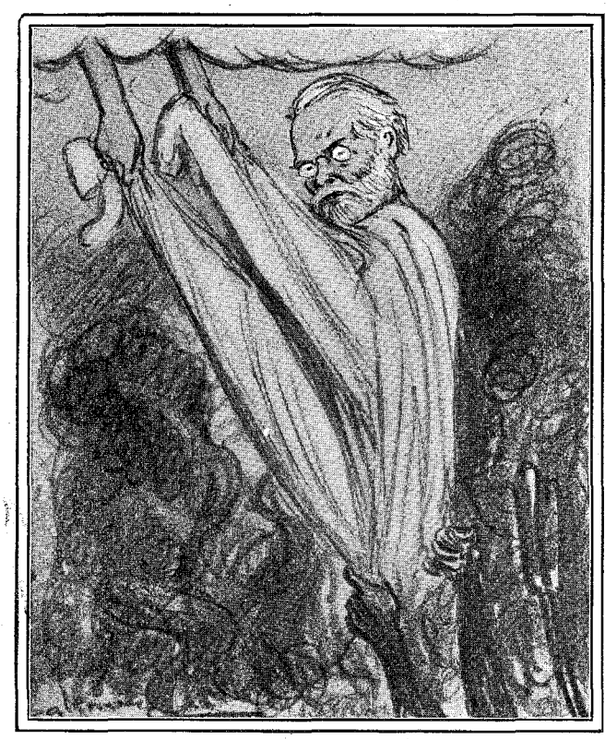
in his larger form, his epicality, vitally resided. His people live in the memory as entirely as any people who have ever lived; and, however devastating one's experience of them may be, it leaves no doubt of their having been."

The wrath of *The Church Standard* is aroused in particular by Mr. Howells's remark that "only those already rotten can scent corruption" in Zola's books—a remark which it characterizes as a "monstrous exhibition of arrogant intolerance and indiscriminate accusation." It continues:

"Is Mr. Howells justified? Will his distinction between indecency and immorality hold water? An *indecent* thing is



EVEN AFTER DEATH, ZOLA CONTINUES TO BE THE CENTER OF POLITICAL AND LITERARY CONTROVERSY, FOR SOME APOTHEOSIZE HIM, WHILE OTHERS DAMN HIM. —*Fischietto* (Turin).

something *not fit* to be done or said or shown; it presumes and tends to immorality; and the love of indecency is itself an immorality.

"Zola's indecencies are not immoral! 'They may disgust, but not deprave!' Let us see. In a certain house which has been uncovered at Pompeii, and which no woman or child is permitted to enter, are pictures from which the character of that edifice is established as a house of shame. Why? Because those vile pictures were intended to inspire foul and sensual emotions. Would Mr. Howells pretend that those pictures could rouse nothing but disgust, and that therefore, tho they are indecent, they are not immoral? Mr. Howells dare not make any such absurd pretense. Well, in Zola's works there are word pictures not less filthy than those of the house of shame in Pompeii, and far more minute in their dramatic representation of acts of shame than any mere picture can be. For the painted picture can set before the physical eye *things* that it is a shame to look upon; but Zola's vivid pictures set before the eye of the imagination the minutest details of *actions* so obscene that it is a shame even to think of them. Either Mr. Howells knows those passages or he does not. If he does not, he is no competent judge of Zola's writings. If he does know them, and yet pretends that they are only indecent, but not immoral, he is still less competent to pronounce any judgment whatsoever on any question of decency or morality.

"We repel with indignation Mr. Howells's false and slanderous charge that to condemn the foulness which abounds in Emile Zola's writings is an evidence of moral rottenness; . . . and in the face of that dictum of his, we take leave both to think and to say that elaborately minute and dramatic studies in the practise of lubricity, set forth with all the animation of a man of genius, tho they may and must inspire disgust in some, are certain to deprave many."

Passing by Mr. Howells's observation that "every reader will find in himself sufficient witness to the veracity of Zola's characterizations" with the comment that "while Mr. Howells has a perfect right to speak for himself, his right to include others in his voluntary confession is very much less clear," *The Church Standard* takes up the statement that "his [Zola's] people live in the memory as entirely as any people who have ever lived." On this point it says:

"That is true, and the truth is terrible to think of. Twenty years and more ago the writer of these lines made a complete study of Zola's works. He is glad to say that he has forgotten most of them; yet there are scenes and actions, not only indecent but absolutely sensual and devilish, which come back to him from time to time with undesired and irresistible vividness. If Mr. Howells were to set that fact down as a proof of internal 'effluvia,' we should not dispute a point which could neither be proved nor disproved. But one of the most awful thoughts connected with this subject is the permanence of foul impressions in the human memory. Years ago—no matter how many, and whether in this country or another, need not to be told—a gentlewoman lay upon her deathbed. She was still young and had lived a more than usually sheltered life. In every act and word she had been purity incarnate. It was not believed that she had ever had an opportunity to hear one foul syllable in all her life. Yet, in her delirium, she poured out in the hearing of friends and attendants a torrent of obscene imprecations at which they stood aghast. Where she could ever have heard such words they could not imagine, and they never learned. But were they therefore to infer that she had secretly loved and gloated over them? No so. The true inference is this, that, having heard them in some evil hour, she had utterly detested them, and that, in her very effort to forget them, she had so fixed them in her memory that they abode with her until the hour of death. That is not only the charitable view, it is the just view, and it is the reasonable view. But it would not always hold. When the mind and the imagination have been opened and reopened, and kept open for many hours or days to the reception of unclean thoughts, and the contemplation of obscene pictures—as they must be in the perusal of one of Zola's long novels—who shall tell the depraving effect of such mental association? Of all the evil things in this world of many evils, we know none so awfully appalling in its subtlety and permanence of corrupting influence as a bad book written by a man of genius."

A Beggars' Journal.—A journal is published in Paris for the instruction and edification of beggars. Its circulation is limited, being confined entirely to "professionals." It does not concern itself with politics or the drama, but contains what may be called "market reports" and scraps of advice and information written by and for beggars. Says the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna):

"The price of the paper is twenty centimes, or four cents, which seems rather high; but its readers deem it well worth the money on account of its advertisements, which, indeed, are the publisher's chief source of profit. These advertisements are exceedingly interesting reading for outsiders. Here are some examples:

"'Wanted, a blind man who can play a little on the flute.'

"'Cripple wanted for a well-patronized seashore resort. One who has lost his right arm preferred; must be able to give good references and small security.'

"Every issue of the paper contains dozens of such advertisements inserted by mendicant agents and bureaus. There are in Paris more than a score of such bureaus which undertake to supply all France, and especially the bathing and health resorts, with beggars to suit all tastes.

"The beggars' journal also contains announcements of approaching weddings, baptisms, and funerals, as well as a list of birthdays and 'name-days' of persons of wealth, from which, it is to be presumed, many profitable hints are gleaned by its subscribers."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE MYSTERY OF GROWTH.

HOW and why do we grow? Whence comes the energy that is utilized in adding to the stature and bulk from infancy to manhood, and in what form does it do its work in the organism? These are some of the questions that M. Maurice Springer attempts to answer in a recent paper read before the Paris Academy of Medicine. Mr. Springer's investigation, says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (November 8), is "an interesting theoretical study of the conditions that seem to control growth in both animals and plants, and to regulate its energy." One of the most interesting of his conclusions is that growth energy is closely allied to electrical energy. The reviewer quoted above goes on to say:

"When we study a single species, whether it be the ox, the horse, the pig, the dog, or the human species, we find that there are considerable differences of height, bulk, chest-measurement, and weight between individuals, after they have attained their full growth.

"These differences result from the quantity of substance incorporated. Now absorbed food does not act alone by means of the increase of matter that it brings, but also by the energy that it possesses in a sorted-up form after taking it from the exterior world. If, then, races present these variations, it is because they have not utilized in the period of their development the same quantity of food and of energy.

"Energy being the ability to do work, the energy of growth represents the totality of the forces and the various forms of energy brought into a living organism and taking part in the physiological work that characterizes development.

"By indicating the substances that play the part of accumulators of energy and those that enable the utilization of this energy to take place; by defining the part of certain physico-chemical forces, active agents that have a share in the production of growth energy, we may regulate and direct this energy and obtain, almost at will, races of small or great height. Thus in certain countries, fifty per cent. of the young men have been rejected for military service on account of insufficient stature. These lands, poor in phosphates, produce, through the intermediary of their vegetation, small and under-developed varieties of animals, an effect that is also shown in the human race. According to M. Reul, it is only necessary to feed such an ungrateful soil with phosphates 'to grow soldiers there.'

"Zootechny furnishes a large number of experiments that show that we may obtain races of very different height with the aid of definite processes that are perpetuated by selection. . . . .

"But we observe not only differences of height from race to race, but considerable individual differences in the same race. Individuals, then, have not made use of the same quantity of growth-energy. These variations depend on both physiologic and pathologic causes. To consider only physiology, heredity represents in the first place an access of ancestral energy. This energy, the initial capital of the new being, is inherent in the protoplasm of the ovule; it is latent, in the potential state. Fertilization, so to speak, releases the spring, and this energy, which has been in a state of tension, is transformed at once into actual or kinetic energy—energy of motion. . . . . .

"To this initial energy is added a second group of forces represented by the energy brought in by the materials of nutrition, which have undergone in the maternal organism all the series of chemical operations that are necessary to assimilation. After birth, the organism of the child itself sets free the latent energies of the food.

"The larger part of the chemical energy is transformed in the organism into other forms of energy. The characteristic of growth-energy is that it determines the work of cell-multiplication in building up the body—lessening thereby the energy utilized for carrying on the organism."

Four substances, it appears, play a very important part in connection with this work of growth-energy—potash, water, and the groups of compounds known as lecithins and oxydases. Lecithins, which always abound in growing organs, both vegetable and animal, act by increasing the size of the bones and brain, being apparently able to determine the formation of compounds of phosphorus. Potash appears to be so essential a factor in tissue formation that when it is wanting growth stops, and the speed and vigor of development are greater in proportion to the amount in which it is present. The oxydases have the power of controlling the fixation of atmospheric oxygen. They belong to the class of bodies sometimes called "ferments," and their action is analogous to fermentation. As for water, the quantity of energy that it brings is unimportant, but its presence is absolutely necessary to growth, which can not take place without a plentiful supply of it.

What is the exact form of the energy that produces the molecular work resulting in growth? If we are to believe M. Springer, it is electrical. He goes on to show that osmotic pressure or that due to liquid attraction is a very important factor in the exchange and addition of molecules constituting growth. We condense his further remarks:

The study of osmotic pressure shows that this pressure is stronger as the degree of electrolytic dissociation is higher. Living organisms are generators of electricity. The protoplasm of the ovule brings its contingent of electric energy from the organism whence it comes, and cellular fermentation at its maximum activity, during periods of rapid growth, determines a correlative production of heat and organic electricity. On the other hand, the muscular system is an important purveyor of electricity; the movements of the heart produce a notable quantity. The electric energy thus produced may be measured by the galvanometer and electrometer. Part escapes analysis, for the currents are short-circuited, but we know that there is a certain correlation between the vigor of an organism and its electric reaction. Experiment shows that electric energy is an exciter of growth. By electrifying animals and children, M. Springer has caused a notable increase in development and an augmentation of weight. The activity of protoplasm, the movements of plants, and the action of the oxydases are accompanied by the production of electricity, and, on the other hand, if we remove plants from the action of atmospheric electricity by surrounding them with a metallic network, their growth is retarded. We may look forward to the time when, just as we now measure calorific, mechanical, luminous, or electric energy, we may be able to measure the energy of growth. With the aid of these new ideas we may then stimulate the production and utilization of this form of energy and obtain races or individuals of different heights.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A HUMAN EXPERIMENT ON ADULTERATED FOOD.

AN experiment on the practical effect of food adulterants, which has just begun under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture in Washington, has been attracting a good deal of attention from the daily press, and has furnished much material for the comic paragrapher. Its purpose and method are thus briefly set forth in *The British Medical Journal* (London):

"The intention is to select twelve intelligent individuals, as nearly normal as possible in physique, to place them in a boarding-house, and to test upon them the effects of various preservatives and coloring materials used with common articles of diet. The subjects will be invited to study their sensations; they will be compelled to eat all that is set before them, and pledged to consume nothing outside the institution; they will not be always kept informed of what, if any, adulterants they are consuming; and they will be weighed daily. Their temperature is moreover to be taken three times a day, and both their ingesta and excreta will no doubt be carefully analyzed and estimated. It is hoped by this means to arrive at exact knowledge regarding the effects of these various chemical agents upon the human organism. The experiments are to be continued for months or years if necessary. It is said that a considerable amount of ridicule has already been expended upon the scheme, and our contemporary [*The Times*, London] does not disdain to discharge at it

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some pleasantries of its own. Despite this we are fain to admit that the idea appears to us a good one, and provided the right kind of subjects is assured—they are, it is stated, to be selected in the first instance from clerks in the Agricultural Department, and afterward from college students in Washington—should lead to trustworthy data being secured. Should this prove to be the case, the value of the research to the medical officers of health and to all those occupied in maintaining good hygiene in cities or States can not fail to be very great. A sound basis ought in fact to be assured to the question of adulteration, about which at present opinions are so divergent."

Of course, the scheme is popularly referred to as a "government boarding-house," and the papers are now publishing sensational accounts of what some of them call the "poison-eaters"; but the scientific reputation of Prof. H. W. Wiley, under whose superintendence the trials are to be carried out, is a guaranty that they will be soberly and properly conducted; and as the adulterants tested are those in common use, the young men will probably eat no more "poison" than the average citizen eats.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

AT last Puck's boast that he would "put a girdle around the earth," which has been often applied to telegraphy, is fulfilled. The Pacific is spanned by a cable. That the English enterprise is completed sooner han our own is doubtless the reason why we have heard so little about it from our own press. *The Western Electrician*, however, attributes this reticence to the fact that wireless telegraphy and other marvels have made us *blasé* in electrical matters. It says:

"It is rather curious that the completion of the British Pacific cable, whereby the earth is completely encircled by telegraph wires for the first time, has not attracted greater attention. Contrasted with the great commotion caused by the laying of the first Atlantic cable, the announcement of the successful placing of the last link of the world's girdle of submarine cable is received tamely enough. Cables have become commonplace; space telegraphy is the latest thing in the way of transmitting intelligence, and even that has lost the charm of its pristine novelty. And yet the achievement is a great one, only arrived at after years of discussion and effort. The greatest ocean is crossed by the longest span of submarine cable yet put into the service of man. An enterprising Yankee has telegraphed around the world in 40 hours—not quite equal to Puck's boasted performance of 40 minutes, but still a very creditable accomplishment. But nobody pays any particular attention to the feat. We have ceased to wonder at the things done with electricity over such a prosaic material as copper wire; we now look for marvels in the ether."

The new cable is thus described in a leading editorial in *The Scientific American:*

"This new cable brings the Australasian colonies ten thousand miles nearer to Canada than they were before, and at the same time opens up possibilities of other substantial improvements in imperial communications. Across the Pacific, from Vancouver to Queensland, the cable touches only British territory; and now there is completed a telegraph girdle of the world which touches foreign territory only at Madeira and St. Vincent, in the Cape Verde Islands, both belonging to an old ally, Portugal. Thus the empire is bound together by what is all but an all-British line, giving an alternative means of communication free from the grave dangers which at critical moments would threaten connection with the colonies by the previously existing route. The new route will have a further great advantage in speed, since it has only three transmissions across the Pacific, all on British soil, in place of over a dozen belonging to various nationalities. Its tariff will be less than half that of the other route prior to reductions which are directly due to its competition. There is no reason to doubt that it will be fully employed, nor any reason to fear that it will do any harm to establish companies. The reductions in their rates which nothing else would have induced them to make have been balanced by an increase of business, and further reductions would undoubtedly lead in the present conditions of the world to a yet greater increase of public patronage. The commercial use of the long-distance cables has been terribly hampered by almost prohibitive rates, and the social use of them can hardly be said to exist. There is indefinite expansion to be looked for in both directions, proportioned to the facilities that can be obtained at reasonable charges."

THE VENTILATION OF STREETS.

THAT a street should need ventilation is something of a paradox, but the fact is that the lower stratum of air in a city street—known as "ground-air"—is generally more or less contaminated and the problem of how to keep it pure is a vital one. In a place like New York, with its high buildings, its systems of pipes for water, gas, steam, sewage, and electric wires, not to speak of tunnels for transit, there is a chance for sub-surface circulation that makes for speedy distribution of harmful gases, and it is absolutely necessary that the ground-air should be frequently renewed. In a leading editorial on this subject *The Scientific American* says:

"The deleterious substances which are the chief sources of ground-air contamination comprise, besides dry, dust-borne particles and matter held in suspension in water vapor, the effluvia arising from decomposition of organic matter and the more demonstrable poisons found in leaking illuminating-gas mains. According to the statement of one sanitary expert, it is generally acknowledged by the gas companies of our city that fully one-third of the whole quantity of gas manufactured by them leaks away, before delivery through the house meters occurs. They recognize that it is far cheaper to manufacture this large excess of gas and allow it thus unheeded to contaminate the lower atmosphere of streets and buildings than to attempt to make tight mains or house connections. Furthermore, it has been demonstrated that the water-gas, now so largely employed for lighting and heating, which is principally composed of carbon monoxid, is injurious and indeed becomes deadly when present in a quantity equal to one per cent. of mixture. The custom of street dissemination of what might be called gas sewerage is proportionately as injurious to healthy living as tho water sewerage was left to decompose in the city's gutters.

"Carbon monoxid being odorless, it becomes doubly dangerous; for it not only suffocates mechanically, but acts directly as a true poison to the human system. Collections of mixed gases take place to such an extent that manhole explosions are not of infrequent occurrence, and the several companies occupying tunnel space in the streets are forced to secure conduit covers against gas pressure by bolting.

"The plan to be submitted for the carrying off of contaminated ground air consists of a system of flues connected at sufficient intervals with sub-cellar and tunnel chamber compartments. When practical, chimneys constructed of metal piping or of brick may be built in connection with buildings. In districts where this is impossible they may take the form of ornamental columns. According to the observations of Dr. Draper, director of the New York State Weather Bureau, the average yearly wind velocity over New York city is seven miles an hour. This speed being apparent at a mean height of seventy feet above ground level, it becomes thus entirely practical to employ the means which have been suggested for the removal of an insidious present and growing evil."

Alcohol and Crime.—The demoralizing influence of alcohol is forcibly shown by a recent article contributed to the *Annales d' Hygiene*, which is abstracted in *Good Health*. Says the latter periodical:

"The writer calls attention to the fact that the official statistics of the police court of Paris show that for several years past there has been a rapid increase in juvenile criminality. Even among murderers there is found a large percentage of young people, some almost children. This increase of juvenile crime is charged to alcohol, which has been shown to act, not only directly, but

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indirectly, through heredity. Alcoholic insanity is increasing with great rapidity in Paris. Alcohol is perhaps more active than any other agent in producing human degeneracy, and is one of the most direct and potent causes of criminality and insanity. The children of drunkards are very liable to be epileptic and idiotic, as well as criminal. The children of alcohol-drinking parents, when young, do not appear different from other children, but about the age of puberty their criminal instincts begin to manifest themselves. . . . Careful observations have shown again and again that there is an intimate relation between diet and alcoholism; especially that tea, coffee, and condiments lead to the use of alcohol. It has also been demonstrated that flesh-eating creates a thirst for alcoholic beverages and an appetite for tobacco, the use of which almost invariably leads, sooner or later, to the use of alcohol in one form or another."

SCIENTIFIC PALMISTRY.

THE scientific student of the peculiarities of the human palm is concerned not so much with the somewhat mythical relations of its lines and markings to the character and future career of the owner as with the correct explanation of how these lines come to be where they are. According to Prof. H. H. Wilder, of Smith College, who contributes an article on this subject to *The Popular Science Monthly* (November), the scrolls and loops on fingers and palms are the vestiges of walking-pads; and he confirms this by a comparison with the lower surfaces of the paws of divers animals. In the typical mammalian paw, the entire surface from finger-tip to heel touches ground when walking, and the weight is borne by ten pads or callosities, five of which are at the ends of the digits and five others on the palm, according to the arrangement shown in the diagram, more or less modified. Professor Wilder goes on to say:

"A singular modification of the type, and one which forms a necessary link in our present inquiry, is seen in monkeys, in which, owing to their arboreal life and the consequent substitution of climbing for walking, the pads have become low, flattened mounds, and the usual hard covering has softened to a soft epidermis marked with curiously disposed ridges, the seat of a highly developed tactile sense. The volar surface of the paws thus forms a delicate organ of touch, especially adapted to perceive the varying conditions of the tree-boughs, a power often of vital importance to the animal (Fig. 2). The epidermic or papillary ridges cover the entire volar surfaces and *designate the position of the typical pads by elaborate patterns in the forms of scrolls, loops, and whorls*, as may be seen by a comparison of the figures with the typical diagram. . . . . .

"To supply the next and final link in our chain of reasoning the reader may be asked to consult his own hand and compare it with Fig. 2. Upon this the apical pads, or patterns, as they may now be called, will be easily seen, and it is probable that one at least of the palmar patterns will be in evidence. Individual human hands differ greater, however, in the patterns represented."

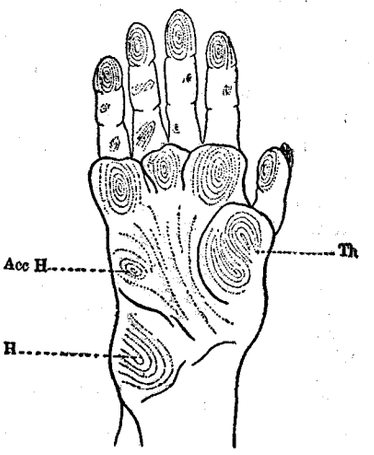

FIG. 2.—RIGHT HAND OF LARGE MONKEY (*Inuus*).

Acc. H, Accessory hypothenar pad (other abbreviations as in Fig. 1).

The reason for this variation is, according to the author, that while in an animal like the monkey the position of the walking-pads is of great importance, it has entirely lost its significance in man. He goes on to say:

"Briefly stated, the law is this: that only useful and important parts retain a certain normal form in the various individuals of a given species, and that, as they become of less importance, they tend more and more to vary individually, the range of variation increasing with time and the degree of uselessness, if such an expression may be allowed; conversely, an organ that is seen to possess marked individual variation is shown to be of secondary importance, and may be either a rudimentary organ, that is, one on the way toward a greater perfection in the future and in which the variations represent the numerous experiments or attempts to find the form best adapted for a special purpose, or, again, it may be a vestigial organ, or one in which its point of highest usefulness is passed and in which the variations represent various degrees of degeneracy, or stages in its gradual eradication from the organism.

"Returning to the case under consideration, a brief mention should be made of another feature of the monkey palm or sole besides that of the patterns, and that is the low but evident mounds upon which the patterns are placed, and which more properly represent the elevations or pads themselves. Altho these have suffered more in the transition to the human form, they are

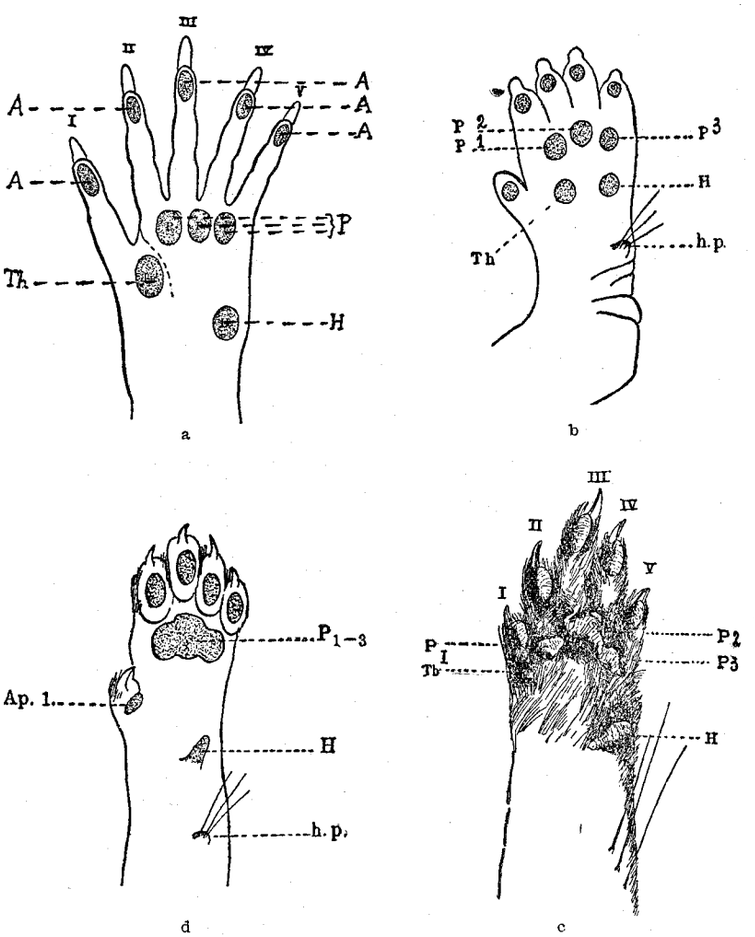

FIG. 1.—ARRANGEMENT OF PADS ON MAMMALIAN FOOT.

(a) Typical arrangement; diagram. (b) Typical arrangement; forefoot of rat embryo. (c) Forefoot of mink, showing a slight modification of the type. (d) Forefoot of cat, showing fusion of palmar pads. Abbreviations: A, apical pads; P_1-P_3, palmar pads; Th, thenar pad; H, hypothenar pad; h. p, hair papilla; I-V, the digits.

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commonly not absent, even in the adult, and may be seen with especial clearness in the embryo. In many adult hands the three palmar pads are clearly brought out by simply bending back the fingers and looking across the palmar region, and this notwithstanding the fact that the modern, rather ingenious 'science' of palmistry locates here four 'mounts' rather than three, and associates them with the fingers instead of with the intervals between them; an interesting illustration of what even the most careful observation will do without a rational basis."

The use of finger-tip markings for identification is familiar, and Professor Smith advocates a similar but more extensive system based on prints taken from the palm and sole. He says in concluding his article:

"It is a matter of certainty that a system of personal identification founded upon the epidermic markings of palms and soles would endure all the tests required of such a system, and would be in point of absolute accuracy, rapidity of application, simplicity, and convenience in classification much superior to any system now in vogue. Its uses would be as numerous as are the cases in which the identification of a body, living or dead, becomes for any reason a matter of importance, and it may be prophesied that the countless cases where doubt, uncertainty, and great expense are involved, and which are now of constant occurrence, may be ultimately prevented through its establishment."

STEAM VERSUS ELECTRICITY.

AN interesting experiment was recently tried in this country to compare the efficiency of steam and electric locomotives in rapidly increasing the speed of a train, the object not being to see which could attain the higher speed, but which could reach a given speed in the shorter time. Says *Engineering* (London), abstracting an account of the experiments read by Messrs. J. Arnold and W. B. Potter before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers:

"The steam train was hauled by a very powerful locomotive, recently built for the New York Central Railroad, and specially designed for the smart working of suburban traffic. . . . This locomotive was followed by a train which in different tests varied from one to six cars, of which the lightest weighed 45,640 lbs. and the heaviest 60,250 lbs. The electric train consisted of two electric motor-cars, weighing respectively 73,000 lbs. and 70,000 lbs. which were also coupled up with the cars above mentioned. While the steam locomotive proved capable of giving as large a maximum starting effort as the electric motor, it proved incapable of maintaining this. . . . The following figures show the marked superiority of the electric train in getting under way:

Miles Per Hour Attained in Ten Seconds.

Number of trailers.....	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Electric train	22.5	20.7	17.3	14.4	12.6	11.2
Steam train.....	14	13	12.5	12	10	9.7

Miles Per Hour Attained in Twenty Seconds.

Number of trailers.....	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Electric train	34	32.3	29.4	27.4	24.5	21.2
Steam train.....	25	21.2	21.5	19.5	18	16.3

Miles Per Hour Attained in Thirty Seconds.

Number of trailers.....	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Electric train	38.2	36.4	34.2	32.4	30.3	28.1
Steam train	31.7	26.2	27.2	24.7	23.2	20.8

The above figures show that with the heavier trains the steam-engine is not so very much behind the electric motor for the first 10 seconds, but its inability to keep up its accelerating power is markedly shown on comparing the speeds reached in 30 seconds. In each set of experiments the power was cut off at three-quarters of a mile from the starting-point, and the brakes applied so as to bring the train to rest as near the mile-post as possible. The steam trains always overran this post by one-twentieth to one-sixth of a mile, while the overlap with the electric trains was but one fiftieth to one twenty-fifth of a mile. This difference arose from the fact that the maximum speed reached by the steam locomotive was greater than the maximum with the electric, tho the latter had the higher average speed. Nevertheless, the total power taken by the latter was less, and the advantage of the electric train would be still further enhanced if the power taken was reckoned on the basis of the seating capacity provided, since the motor-cars being able to seat sixty-four passengers, the electric train could carry a greater paying load than its steam equivalent. An experiment with the steam locomotive showed that its daily consumption of fuel, including time lost in standing by, was 15.6 lbs. of coal per effective horse-power hour, while with the electric-train it was but 6.6 lbs. of coal per effective horse-power hour, and a cheaper quality of fuel could be used. Taking into account other costs, such as interest on investments and the like, the authors conclude that there is no great difference in the cost of working a suburban service by steam or by electricity."

Vegetarian Athletes.—"Is a vegetarian diet proper for those who are to engage in athletic sports?" asks the *Revue Scientifique*. We must certainly answer in the affirmative if we accept the results of a recent contest in Germany, where the six foremost places were gained by vegetarians. Says the *Revue*:

"The trial consisted in a walking-match from Dresden to Berlin, 200 kilometers [124 miles]. It was an international championship contest, and the entries included French, English, Russians, Austrians, and Americans, besides about 20 Germans. A very severe rule forbade the contestants to stop for sleep, and gave them only one hour for eating. The start was made at 7:45 A.M. *Les Inventions Illustrées* remarks that the six first arrivals at Berlin were all vegetarians. Karl Mann, the winner, who was twenty-eight years of age, and who has lived on vegetable food for ten years, covered the distance in 26 hours 53 minutes. He was declared the champion pedestrian of the world."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"As we approach the great centers of population," says *La Nature*, "the quantity of dust held in suspension by the air increases enormously. According to Sir James Crichton Browne . . . the air of London contains 150,000 proportional parts of dust to Paris's 210 000, while in Argyleshire, Scotland, there are only 200. The air of cities is impregnated with dust and filth. To combat their deleterious effects, the streets should be freely ventilated and watered. Wind and rain are the great destroyers of dust, and they should be given a large field of action by isolating houses, enlarging streets, placing a limit on the height of buildings, etc."

TOOTHED PAPER WHEELS.—"So remarkable are the number and diversity of uses to which paper has been put recently that one need hardly be surprised at this substance being substituted in many instances for metals in the mechanical arts," says *The Publishers' Circular* (London, October 18). "Friction-wheels of paper work wonderfully well in the driving of certain high-speed machines, but now spur and bevel wheels are among the latest successes with this remarkable material. . . . One would imagine that paper in any form could hardly be strong enough for such a purpose, but there are facts to prove that it has been found eminently suitable even in respect to tenacity; the behavior of pinions that have been working constantly for two years has sufficed to show that paper pinions are not only strong, but, as might be expected, exceedingly durable. Perhaps their most conspicuous merit is their noiselessness in working with iron or other metallic wheels, and for this reason they are admirably suited for reducing the speeds of electric motors for machine-driving. Whatever may be their ultimate strength, it is clear that the elasticity of the material adapts it better for resisting shocks than metal."

THE seeming paradox of express trains stopping at all stations is advocated by J. B. Brown, of Belfast, Ireland, according to *Popular Science News*. Says that paper: "He brought to the meeting of the British Association a large working model of a railway with an electrical train upon it, to show exactly how it may be accomplished. The idea is simple. His train is composed of several corridor carriages, and as it passes through each station it drops off behind one carriage containing all the passengers who want to alight there, and picks up in front another one with passengers from that station—all this while traveling at full speed. The carriage to be attached, however, has to start in advance and get well under way by time the train catches it, and is coupled up by a patent automatic arrangement. The scheme is only possible when each carriage has its own motors on the multiple unit system."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

HAS METHODISM OUTGROWN THE NEED FOR EMOTIONALISM?

DURING the course of a recent address delivered before a gathering of Methodist ministers in Boston, President Eliot, of Harvard University, stated it as his opinion that the American people are "face to face with the lamentable and extraordinary fact that the influence of the church has visibly declined in our generation." He went on to say:

"As I weigh the forces that affect mankind and look back upon the course of human history and the progress of Christianity, it seems to me the first and greatest civilizer is steady work. That is the way by which the race is lifted up out of barbarism into semi-civilization and into civilization. Labor, steady labor, is the great civilizer.

"The Protestant churches are too intellectual and too emotional on the part of the teacher or preacher and call for too little of personal exertion on the part of the recipient of the inspiration.

"At the Sunday-school I don't learn that the children are working actively. They only have half an hour a week, and no other subject could be dealt with in that way by any pupil. So I distrust the method of the Sunday-school and the attitude of the pupil. He is not called on to produce anything.

"The emotional side is developed, perhaps most largely in the Methodist Church. Is that wholesome for getting labor out of individuals? I find it does me no good to get my emotions stirred up unless I can do something about it all. This church has made great efforts to get means to apply in young people the force of this emotion, but has it been successful?"

The Boston *Advertiser* finds "an important element of wisdom" in President Eliot's point of view. At any rate, it says, a large majority of his audience must have "recognized that the Methodism of the present day has outgrown the need for the emotionalism which was its peculiarity and one main source of its strength in days past." This opinion is not shared by the Chicago *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, a leading organ of Methodism in this country. It declares:

"President Eliot is a Unitarian, which religious belief particularly appeals to the ethical and intellectual life of men. Mr. Eliot himself is a great educator, but his lack of appreciation of the emotional element in men would prevent his being a great leader of the people. Such leaders are not necessarily of the emotional type, but every one who would be a leader of the masses must possess the power which awakens emotional response in the hearts of the people. It is true that Methodism has appealed to the emotional nature of men. The awakening of the emotions, however, is not so much in the preacher—tho it may sometimes be so—as in the hearer. It is a singular fact that John Wesley, who was the calmest, most dispassionate, unemotional of the Methodist preachers of his time, more strongly stirred the emotions of his hearers by his plain, but powerful, denunciation of sin and individual wickedness than perhaps any other Methodist preacher, and his preaching was attended by more marked manifestations of feeling than that of others more emotional in their manner.

"Emotion, when rightly inspired, is an expression of the aroused conscience and of the heart touched by the Holy Spirit. Emotional expression is largely a matter of temperament. Such emotion has characterized Methodism more than it has some other churches because of the people whom it numbers among its followers. They are an active, whole-souled people, whose character, as a class, has been expressed by the well-known saying: 'Methodism is Christianity in earnest.' President Eliot's environment and rearing and religious experience would not enable him to appreciate that which has been a manifestation, if not an element, of the power of Methodism in the salvation of men. The Protestant churches may be, as President Eliot says, too intellectual, but they are certainly not too emotional. Indeed, on the contrary, more genuine emotion would bring to many that experience which John Wesley described when he felt his 'heart strangely warmed' and realized by faith that his sins had been forgiven. It is not surprising, indeed it is most natural, that those who have received such an experience should give emotional expression to their joy and peace."

The New York *American and Journal* makes the following pungent comment:

"President Eliot, of Harvard University, has been lecturing the Methodists for being too EMOTIONAL.

"Let's see. President Eliot belongs, we believe, to that preminently respectable company of Christians known as Unitarians.

"Unless we have been misinformed the Unitarians and Methodists began business at about the same time—that is to say, about one hundred and twenty-five years ago.

"And here are the results, which speak for themselves:

"The Methodists have 56,101 churches, with 38,935 ministers and 5,966,000 members, and a property worth $202,616,000.

"The Unitarians have 453 churches, with 544 ministers and 61,000 members, and a property worth $10,800,000.

"The Methodists have had the EMOTION, the Unitarians have not had it—and the results in the two cases need no comment.

"President Eliot would do well to point out some other Methodist defect."

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

THE question whether the Catholic Church has entered upon the twentieth century with increased internal strength and better prospects of extension has become in Europe practically a problem of interdenominational discussion in which both Roman Catholic and Protestant scholars are participating; and, somewhat strangely, each side has defenders in the other communion. The occasion for this discussion is the famous book of the Roman Catholic professor, Ehrhardt, of Vienna, on "The Catholic Church in the Twentieth Century," in which the plea is made for a *modus vivendi* between the church and modern culture, as the condition of a vigorous development of the former in the twentieth century. The book has been a sign spoken against within the Catholic Church itself, altho its positions are defended by that class of Roman Catholic scholars who, like the late Professor Kraus, of Freiburg, are aiming at the realization of an ideal spiritual Catholicism in contrast with the "political Catholicism" which they now find dominant through the influence of Ultramontanism.

Protestant scholars are by no means a unit in their estimate of the strength of modern Catholicism. The well-known German littérateur, H. S. Chamberlain, predicts that, unless there is a thorough change within that church, by the end of the twentieth century less than one-third of the Christians of the globe will be within its fold. The most noteworthy discussion of this problem by a Protestant scholar is that published in the *Neue Kirchliche Zeitschrift* (Leipsic), by the church historian, Dr. Kolde, of Erlangen, who, after declaring that Chamberlain's estimate can be based only on a superficial appreciation of the strength of traditional religious principles, speaks as follows:

"Few people, and only those who study modern facts in the light of church history, have any appreciation of the phenomenal advance made by the Catholic Church during the last decades, especially as a power in the political world and in the conquests of new spheres of thought and life. It is by no means a pleasant thing for Protestants to contemplate; but it is an undeniable fact that not since the days of Innocent III. has the papal system unfolded such splendor and power as in the present time. Not the Catholic princes, but rather the Protestant rulers are the ones who are trying to surpass each other in honoring the shrewd sage now occupying the throne in the Vatican, altho it is this same sage who has repeatedly called the Reformation a 'pest.'

"In other respects, the church has grown phenomenally. Each year the number of those who swell the ranks of the religious orders grows by the thousands, and in the German empire alone

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there are now 40,000 of these. Not since the days of the Reformation have these orders, especially the Jesuits, developed the strength they evince in our days. The Catholics control the parliaments and they make our laws, and in countries like Germany, where state and church are united, they even pass the laws regulating the affairs of the Protestant Church. With every day the principle is gaining more and more ground that it is not ability and efficiency, but the attitude toward the Catholic Church, that opens the way for candidates to positions in the state service. The statesmen of Europe are largely and in many cases mostly influenced in their international politics by the views that may prevail in the Vatican; and what is more remarkable, that which the ambitious Innocent III. failed to attain, and that against which even Catholic princes and bishops have constantly protested, namely, the assigning of the position of judge on international difficulties to the Pope—this has been first voluntarily yielded to the Vatican by the leading Protestant powers of Europe, Prussia and Germany, the former of these also having been the first to recognize the Curia as a political power on equal footing with other powers by sending an ambassador to the Vatican."

Kolde then gives a survey of the historical causes that have led up to this condition of affairs, and closes with the statement that, taking into consideration present conditions, "humanly speaking the Catholic Church is destined to achieve still more notable conquests in the twentieth century."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS IMMERSION ESSENTIAL TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE BAPTIST CHURCH?

AT the Baptist Congress held in Boston a few days ago, one of the principal topics discussed was the question, "Is Baptism Essential to Church-Membership?" and to the surprise of many present all four ministers chosen to address the conference on this subject answered the question in the negative. The arguments of the Rev. Dr. R. P. Johnston, of New York, which are fairly typical of those put forward by his three colleagues, may be summarized as follows:

I. To make baptism essential to church-membership is to demand more for the church than is required for the kingdom. For, in harmony with our age-long contention, baptism is not essential to membership in the kingdom of God. The kingdom preceded the church and produced it just as the love of liberty and independence preceded and produced the declaration of independence and the institutions of our country.

II. To make baptism essential to church-membership is to emphasize ceremony rather than character, and is to exalt the letter above the spirit.

III. To make baptism essential to church-membership is to perpetuate a cleavage in the Body of Christ along the line of ceremony merely.

IV. To make baptism essential to church-membership compels us for the sake of a ceremonial observance to disregard the fundamental Biblical principle of the right and duty of individual freedom of Scripture interpretation. The only reasonable course is to recognize individual freedom of interpretation within the limits of essential principles. We do that in other matters, why not in matters of baptism also?

The policy suggested has been followed by many English Baptist churches. Its adoption would not mean the discontinuance of baptism nor the disappearance of immersion, nor would it mean that Baptist churches must practise other than immersion.

On the other hand, it would give added emphasis to our protest against ceremonialism and its attendant evils. It would harmonize theory and practise. It would preserve the religious unity of the family and would save to us many who annually go out from our churches. We could thus be true to the democratic instincts of our denomination and could appeal to broad-minded men as we voiced the best yearning of our times. Such a course would enable us to be true to our genius and history in throwing the full weight of our strength and influence upon the side of those who are seeking to counteract the recrudescence of sacerdotalism. It would permit us with undivided force to defend the spirituality of the church, the vitality of religion, and the right and freedom of the individual, which together constitute the noblest achievement of the past and the richest heritage of the race.

Not unnaturally, such views as these are repudiated by the more conservative Baptists. A correspondent of the Boston *Watchman* (Baptist) declares, with some warmth, that those who take this position "are but masqueraders and pretenders when they call themselves Baptists." "Alas for a church," he exclaims, "which finds and retains among its teachers men who are ready to set their own paltry opinions above the commands of the Lord who bought them! Alas for the blind and ignorant who follow such leaders!" *The Watchman* declares editorially:

"The principal concern of our churches with these views will not be as to the palpable defects in the argumentation by which they are sustained, but in the almost total failure of Biblical authority for them. . . . There is overwhelming Scriptural basis for regarding baptism in the primitive church as the invariable antecedent of church-membership. After the scholarship of the world has come to essential agreement with us as to the primitive mode of baptism, our churches do not propose to abandon the cardinal principle of allegiance to the Word of God, which has been the secret of their unity and spiritual effectiveness, even for the sake of relieving themselves of some of the unjust reflections upon their doctrines and practises which they have learned to bear with composure."

A less dogmatic view is voiced by the Chicago *Standard* (Baptist):

"While we may doubt the expediency of discussing such a subject, judged from the point of view of denominational placidity, on the other hand it is evidence of our often-urged contention that Baptists lay much less stress on the ordinances than upon a changed life; that they contend more earnestly for the faith than for the form; that they strive first for the spirit, then for the letter. Once set for examination, we are glad to see the absolute freedom with which the matter was investigated, the thoroughness of the exegetical examination, and that the conclusions arrived at were influenced by no fear of ecclesiastical court of review or of official censure. We have no idea that our denominational practise in relation to reception of members will speedily be altered or the foundations disturbed. On the other hand, we must not too strongly regret that in this period of investigation our entire denominational position should be reviewed, for we Baptists would rather be right than be Baptists. We can not be Baptists unless we are able to rest upon Scriptural authority or fair and honest deductions from Scripture teaching."

LONDON'S "GREATEST PREACHER."

THE death of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, following so closely that of the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, has inflicted a very important loss on the non-conformist movement in England. Dr. Parker, in the estimation of the Boston *Transcript*, was "perhaps the greatest preacher of the world's greatest city." And *The Independent* says: "He was the most famous of the [British] Congregational ministers; . . . the most sought after of all preachers in London, the most courageous in his utterance, the most original; not so much an evangelist as Spurgeon and Hughes, but an expositor who could fearlessly apply laws of righteousness to prince or people, and who was ever ready to give his help to the humblest of his brethren." We quote the following account of Dr. Parker's life and work from *The Outlook*:

"The Rev. Joseph Parker, minister of the City Temple, London, who died in that city on Friday of last week [November 28], has long been known, not only in Great Britain but in this country, as one of the foremost English preachers of the day. He was educated in University College, London, and was called to that city in 1869, having already acquired a good reputation

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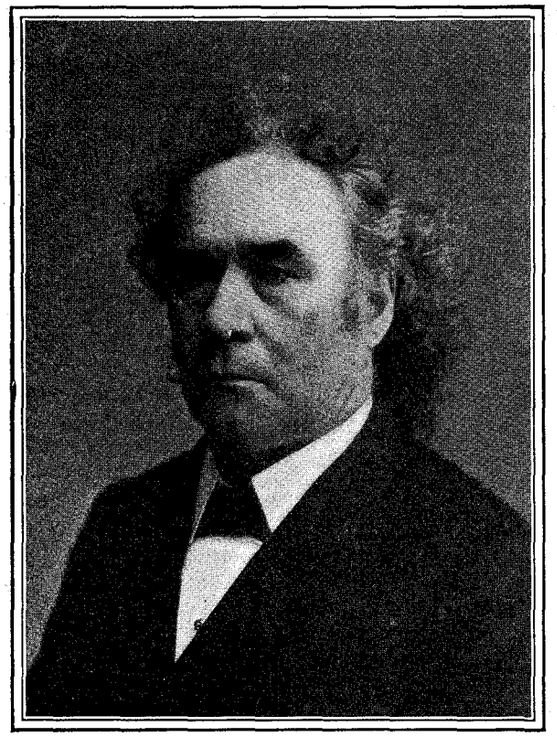
as a preacher in the provinces. The City Temple was built not many years after, and from its beginning was crowded with great congregations, which included many men of distinction, drawn by Dr. Parker's extraordinary gifts as a pulpit orator. He had command of a very effective oratory. When he and Mr. Beecher spoke together in this city, years ago, at a meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, some one said that Dr. Parker's address had the qualities of a trumpet, while Mr. Beecher's had the qualities of an organ. He was not only a leader among the English non-conformists by reason of his pulpit ability and the influence of the great congregation of which he was the head, but also because of his prominence and activity in public affairs.

"He was a pronounced Liberal, an earnest advocate of Christian unity, and was rarely silent in any of the moral or political crises through which England has passed during the last thirty years. He was for a time chairman of the Lancashire Congre-



REV. DR. JOSEPH PARKER.

He has been called "the greatest preacher of the world's greatest city."

gational Union, and later of the Congregational Union of England and Wales. Among the many books which bear his name on the title-page are 'Paraclete,' 'Ecce Deus,' 'Ad Clerum,' 'The People's Bible,' 'Studies in Texts.' He had a large acquaintance among Americans, and the University of Chicago conferred upon him the degree of D.D. His jubilee as a preacher was celebrated with unusual expressions of popular admiration four years ago, and his death, altho not unexpected, takes from the ranks of the English non-conformists a man of conspicuous popular influence."

The Springfield *Republican* says:

"Dr. Parker was an orator of no mean rank, and that was his strength. He was not a deep thinker, tho a most sincere believer; and his ardor, his burning force, his strenuous and sturdy assertion, and his frequently extravagant and even savage denunciation, joined with an extraordinary gift of language, gave him a mastery which few preachers have exceeded. He was sometimes called the Beecher of England; but he was nevertheless much the inferior of Henry Ward Beecher, for he never possessed the sweet human love of the Plymouth Church pastor, tempered as that was by the keenest sense of human and the appreciation of widely differing views. Both these orators of the pulpit knew how to stir the people, and both were earnest men; but Dr. Parker, tho he was once talked of as the successor of Beecher, could not have filled his place. It was also sometimes said that he had the actor's talent, and that had he taken to the stage he might have equaled Irving. This was an undiscriminating judgment—he was not an actor; and those who think that should read Joseph Jefferson's fine analysis of the separation of orator and actor—an analysis that deserves a place among the finest philosophic distinctions. No actor would or could do such things as Joseph Parker did when he let himself go, as it were, in his cursing the Sultan of Turkey for the Armenian massacres, or in his savage raking over the Prince of Wales, now the King, in relation to the baccarat scandals of Tranby Croft."

Dr. Parker attracted for years the largest congregations in London, excepting those at St. Paul's and Spurgeon's Tabernacle. Mr. Gladstone once lectured in his church on the art of preaching, and Lord Rosebery and Chancellor of the Exchequer Ritchie were among the famous men who occasionally attended his services. "One needs to live in England, where dissenters are still despised," remarks the London correspondent of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "to appreciate the testimony to Dr. Parker's influence afforded by facts like these."

A NEW-TESTAMENT GAGE OF OLD-TESTAMENT VALUES.

AFTER the higher criticism has had its say, after we have readjusted our thought of the Bible in accordance with the fullest knowledge of to-day, what place shall be assigned to the Old Testament in its relation to Christian belief? This question is a vital one in religious circles to-day. It is occupying the minds of eminent German theological scholars, and forms the subject of much of the most debatable matter in Dr. Cheyne's newly published "Encyclopedia Biblica." A notable address on this question was recently made by Prof. Francis Brown, of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, and is now published, together with addresses by two of his colleagues, in book form under the title "The Christian Point of View." Professor Brown endeavors to estimate "The Religious Value of the Old Testament," not so much by the usual critical methods as by the application to the Old Testament of New-Testament standards. He writes:

"What is the test of the Old Testament as a religious authority? It can surely be no other than the universal Christian test. . . . If Jesus Christ is the supreme revelation of God, so that all doctrines, opinions, rules, and practises which claim to be of God must conform to his teachings, life, and spirit in order to establish the claim, then the teachings, life, and spirit of Jesus Christ are the only touchstone by which we can recognize the religious value of the Old Testament, among the rest. Whatever accords with the teachings, purpose, and spirit of Jesus Christ has religious value for us. Whatever does not accord with these lacks religious value for us, whether it stands in the Old Testament or in day before yesterday's sermon."

Professor Brown proceeds to a practical illustration of this principle:

"In the field of doctrine we may illustrate the matter by the *character of God* as shown in the Old Testament. When we sum up the impressions and teachings about the God of the ancient Hebrews, the general result is very definite. We find a personal Being, of great majesty, dignity, and power, the Creator and Ruler of men; a Being of holiness and transcendence; a Being of righteousness, who promotes righteousness in others and punishes every breach of it, whose government is a moral government, and from whose decisions there is no appeal; a Being of kindness, tenderness, and helpfulness, with gracious care for those who confide in Him, whose plans are at length to be worked out and His desires realized in the unity of men under His benevolent sway, amid the exhibition of the divine glories of righteousness and universal peace. With each stroke of this drawing the New-Testament picture is in accord. To this extent the spirit and teaching of Jesus Christ indorse the older revelation.

"But when we study certain portions of the Old Testament by themselves, the impression is somewhat different. We find that, over a large area of the history, God appears to care for one small people alone. The region of His power is simply

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the region of that people's communal and national life. Elsewhere other gods are ruling. Moreover, for a time, the function of Yahweh is not so much to secure His people's righteousness as to give them success in war and prosperity in times of peace. Both the universal and the ethical are long in the background. Further, the beginnings of His worship in Israel, as far as they are not obscure, are very rudimentary. Polytheism lies back of monotheism. From our standpoint we feel the imperfection of the Old-Testament views. We explain them by the principle of development; the Old-Testament view of God is passing from the lower to the higher—from the conceptions common to men to the unique conception of the inimitable King of Kings. This means that when we apply our test at certain separate points the Old-Testament doctrine of God is found wanting."

Considering, next, the authority of the Old-Testament precepts, we are reminded that "some are distinctly corrected or repudiated by the New, such as the law of divorce and the law of the oath." In the eyes of Jesus "the authority that controls moral life is not at all the authority of a statute; it is solely the authority of an inward principle." And the strength of the religious feeling that finds expression in the Psalms and religious lyrics of the Old Testament lies chiefly in the fact that "the God whom we worship in the Hebrew literature of religious experience is the God revealed in Christ." To take a widely different illustration:

"If the Song of Songs is to be saved to the canon of Scripture—if, that is to say, it is to appear comformable to the standard of Jesus Christ—it will be, not by revamping the traditional view which finds in it an allegory of Christ and the church, but by expanding the thought of Christ till it consecrates all love, human as well as divine."

The Old Testament, then, is not, in Professor Brown's opinion, the primary source of the Christian religion. It is the embodiment of a genuine religion, which, as far as its elements have permanent vitality, Christianity has taken up into itself. Its promise of universality proves to be "conditioned on its merging into that which was destined to spring from it, to supersede it, to envelop it, to discard the perishable in it, and to give new glory to that in it which could endure."

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH ETHICAL MOVEMENTS.

THE laying of the cornerstone of the new building now in course of erection for the New York Society for Ethical Culture has served to direct public attention to the interesting religious movement which has grown up in this country under Dr. Felix Adler's leadership. Mayor Low, Mr. William H. Maxwell, superintendent of public schools in New York, and Mr. R. Fulton Cutting were among those who made addresses on the occasion mentioned, and all the speakers seemed to agree in prophesying a bright future for the Ethical Culture Society. Says the New York *Commercial Advertiser*:

"The society was founded about twenty-six years ago. Dr. Adler, who had just resigned from a professorship at Cornell University, delivered a preliminary course of addresses at Standard Hall, Broadway and Forty-second Street, beginning on May 15, 1876, and, following this course, the society itself was formed. Its purposes were early outlined, in a general declaration, which stated the object of the society to be 'to increase among men the knowledge, the love, and the practise of the right'; and, in pursuance of this aim, to maintain a 'public lecture platform for the discussions of questions of general interest in the light of recognized standards of right, and for the development of higher standards.'

"From the small beginning in Standard Hall in 1876 the society grew until it had to hold its Sunday services in Chickering Hall, and then in Carnegie Hall. The membership of the society is now about 1,000. The [ethical culture] school was established in 1878, as a free kindergarten, the first of its kind in the city of New York. There are about 400 pupils in the school at present, and accommodations for 600 will be had in the new building."

Branches of the society, it should be added, have been established in most of the large cities of the country, and a bi-monthly publication, *The Ethical Record*, edited by Percival Chubb, is issued in New York. Dr. Adler has been lately appointed to a new chair of social and political ethics at Columbia University, and this preferment is regarded as an academic victory for his religious message.

In England the ethical movement appears to be making steady progress. Mr. J. A. Hobson, a well-known English economic student and writer of the radical school, who is now lecturing in this country, contributes to the New York *Evening Post* an account of the British ethical societies. He writes:

"London is now dotted with a dozen or more of these little churches; in other large towns, Bristol, Leeds, Birmingham, Glasgow, Bradford, etc., they are found—centers of intellectual activity among little groups of men and women who have broken away from the orthodox churches, but who seek spiritual communion and participation in the search for a good individual and social life. . . .

"In origin and nature these societies are distinctly 'rationalist.' Most of their members are agnostics in regard to a personal Deity and a 'future life,' but they are differentiated from the older 'rationalism' or 'secularism' by discarding the aggressive attitude toward the older creeds and churches, and by devoting more attention to building the positive structure of a moral gospel, which they hold must be the substitute for theology."

The oldest and most important of the English ethical churches is that established at South Place, Finsbury, London. For many years Dr. Moncure D. Conway, who is now resident in this country, served South Place as pastor, and after his resignation his place was filled by Dr. Stanton Coit, a former coadjutor of Dr. Adler in New York. Says Mr. Hobson:

"Since the withdrawal of Dr. Coit, some eight years ago, South Place has been known as an open platform for the exponents of advanced ideas in politics and economics, as well as in ethics. Speakers of so widely divergent opinions and principles as Dr. Leslie Stephen, Mrs. Besant, Mr. Sidney Webb, Mr. Benjamin Kidd, and Mrs. John M. Robertson are heard at the Sunday morning lectures, which follow a somewhat quaint survival of a chapel service with 'hymns' and 'lessons'; littérateurs such as Mr. Burrill and Mr. Sutro; educationalists like Mr. Graham Wallas and Mr. Bryant; social reformers, mystics, political exiles, and representatives of any new, bold, or far-reaching thought, can get a hearing from the platform.

"South Place prides itself upon its full interpretation of the rights of free thought and free speech, and where those rights are challenged it stretches the limits of a definitely 'theical' service to give a hearing, as when, in the very fury of the recent Boer war, when every hall in London was closed to Mr. Cronwright Schreiner, it invited him to speak upon South Africa, tho upon the merits of the case its own congregation was rent in twain. At present South Place Chapel is chiefly served by a trinity of lecturers, Mr. Herbert Burrows, socialist and theosophist, and Mr. J. M. Robertson, the most brilliant exponent of every ism and ology which has 'anti' in front of it, and myself, primarily a student of sociology and economics."

Mr. Hobson is not over-hopeful in regard to immediate results. "A church which divorces itself from the 'mystical,'" he declares, "can not expect to make any wide appeal; the complete failure of the Combined Church of Humanity to command the close allegiance of more than a small handful of cultured agnostics makes this quite evident." He concludes:

"The present and the probable future influence of the ethical societies is mostly indirect and qualitative; the high enthusiasm of its sanguine preachers will have to be its own reward, for it is impossible to derive from such a doctrine as this the material for one of those great spiritual booms which are exhibited in the career of a Salvation Army or a Christian Science. In England it ranks rather as a sign than as a great moving force, a standing protest against the neglect of organized moral teaching by the churches, and a forerunner of some great spiritual revival more accommodated in its form to the intellectual wickedness and the anthropomorphic craving of the multitude."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

ALLEGED AMERICAN HOSTILITY TO CERMANY.

IN the United States there is rapidly developing a feeling of hostility to Germany. This statement is made on the authority of the bureaucratic and conservative *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), which repeats it regularly and which notes with alarm the many evil tendencies in what it is pleased to call "Yankee world-politics." As this newspaper is in close touch with the German Foreign Office, its utterances on the subject of American hostility to Germany are deemed significant. The object it aims at is the stimulation of German opinion toward an increase in the imperial navy. Such is the suspicion of the English press.

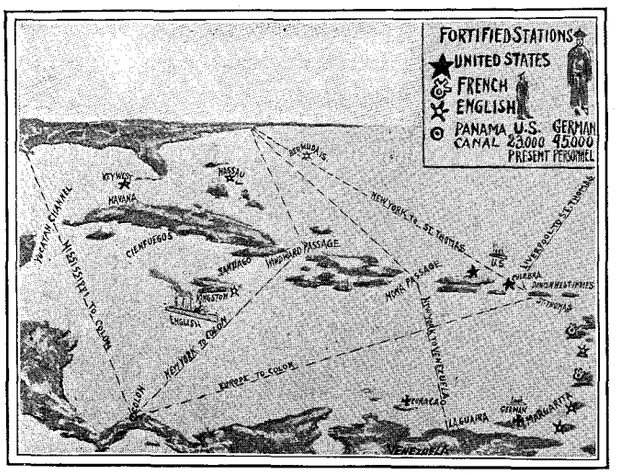
There have been vague rumors that Germany has some idea of acquiring the Danish West Indies. These rumors have reached the United States, observes the organ of German world-politics, but "the Jingoes put the matter otherwise to suit themselves and say that Germany knows the Union will not 'allow' (!) her to take the islands." (The typographical toning of the word "allow" is that of the *Kreuz Zeitung* itself.) The German organ says American distrust is the outgrowth of British intrigue. London papers are always warning the United States against Germany. These warnings are copied into American papers. The result is that we are suspicious of our friend in the war with Spain:

"In palliation of the American suspicions it can only be alleged that English machinations are mostly to blame. They find a fruitful field in Jingoism. It is well understood in England that America is preparing for great things in the future, and there is anxiety in consequence, especially on account of Canada. Hence England plays the part of 'the best friend' in Washington, and in that capacity makes herself 'solid' by brotherly warnings against wicked Germany and her vast plans of conquest. This must not be lost sight of in Germany. When we grasp this fact we will also know how to arm ourselves against it."

The English view of this matter is somewhat different. That widely read observer of American affairs, A. Maurice Low, says in *The National Review* (London) that the interference of Germany in Haitian affairs capped a climax in Washington and led to the formation of a permanent United States naval squadron in Caribbean waters:

"The sinking of the *Crête-à-Pierrot* by the Germans a short time ago in Gonaives Bay, in Haitian waters, was not relished by this Administration. The Washington Government did not protest to Berlin because of that affair; but the opinion held in Administration circles was that, if at any time it becomes necessary to sink a gunboat in the Caribbean Sea, that work properly falls on the United States, and not on a European power. It is the duty of the United States to do that, the Administration holds, precisely as it is the duty of the London police to arrest a burglar, and not to allow a Liverpool constable to come in and carry off the malefactor.

"To keep the peace, to prevent disorder, to regulate commerce, to make people lower in the scale of civilization mindful of their obligations, and at the same time to protect them from being oppressed by a European power, if these people happen to live in the Caribbean Sea, are some of the duties laid upon the United States, according to the present-day interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine; because there has been written into the law of nations a statute known as the Monroe Doctrine, which is something more than an idle boast so long as it is sustained by the power of the United States. Also the United States recognizes it as a duty it owes to itself to let all the rest of the world understand that any violation of the Monroe Doctrine by any European power will not be lightly disregarded. The one Power, of course, more than any other which the United States now closely watches as a possible infringer of the Monroe Doctrine is Germany. For what purpose, serious public men and serious newspapers continually ask, is Germany displaying such feverish haste to put afloat a formidable fleet? A recent official publication issued by the Navy Department shows that by 1908, and possibly a year sooner, Germany will have at her command 38 battle-ships, 14 armored cruisers, and 38 unarmored cruisers."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



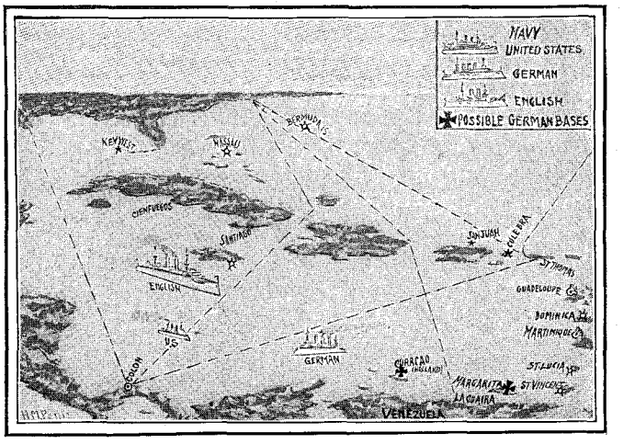
THE CARIBBEAN NAVAL SITUATION IN 1902.

Showing the relative strength of the naval forces available for duty in the Caribbean to-day of England, Germany, and the United States, as well as the naval stations of the United States, France, and England.

"THE PROPAGANDA BY DEED."

THE anarchist who attempted to assassinate the King of the Belgians last month has caused energetic discussion of the means most available for the suppression of "the propaganda by deed." Three shots were fired at King Leopold and certain members of the royal family as they were returning from a mass celebrated for the souls of the monarch's late wife and mother. None of the bullets took effect, and the would-be assassin was placed under arrest. So also was Keir Hardie, the labor member of Parliament. His arrest was not due to any established connection of his own with the crime, the police simply acting "on general principles." Mr. Hardie was later released, the police having found out who he was. The assassin himself turned out to be one Rubino, an Italian, who has anarchist affiliations. Says the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels):

"The attempt upon King Leopold has naturally revived dis-



THE POSSIBLE CARIBBEAN NAVAL SITUATION IN 1906.

Showing what the situation may be if Germany, England, and the United States carry out their several naval programs, and if Germany succeeds in securing a West-Indian naval base.

Courtesy of *Harper's Weekly* (New York).

DOES GERMANY AIM TO CONTROL THE CARIBBEAN SEA?

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cussion of the most feasible means of dealing with the propaganda by deed. Italy was the first to raise this question as a consequence of the assassination of the unfortunate Empress Elizabeth of Austria. Germany brought it forward again after the tragic death of King Humbert. But the conference that assembled in Rome had no practical result, certain governments absolutely refusing to proceed against men merely suspected of holding ideal libertarian theories. We said at the time that in the event of an international compact against anarchists, certain reactionary governments, notably those of Berlin and St. Petersburg, would take advantage of it to proceed against Socialists, Radicals, and even against regularly constituted opposition parties that resorted only to perfectly legal means of attaining their ends. Unfortunately, since the time this opinion was expressed, assassinations have strangely increased. It seems more and more urgent to organize a defense against those who wish to precipitate an immediate and violent change in the existing order of things."

Believers in the propaganda by deed, continues our authority, justify by their acts the severest measures that can be taken against them:

"It is a sad thing to have to admit at the beginning of the twentieth century, when we pretend to have arrived at a highly developed state of civilization; but it is an undeniable fact. It is a great error to regard these evil-doers as anything but criminals, to attribute any kind of ideal to them or to deem them capable of devotion to any cause, however absurd. Anarchy, in a word, is the excuse that serves the wild beast who surprises his enemy and strikes him in the back. He is not a revolutionary, not an apostle, but a criminal, led astray perhaps by misunderstood humanitarian declamations, and who imagines he can cover himself with glory by striking down a political personage."

Society, concludes the paper, may and must protect itself, but the measures taken should affect the guilty and only the guilty. This view of the case fairly reflects the opinion of continental Europe. But the English papers, or some of them, advise a certain reserve in the acceptance of continental propositions for the suppression of the propaganda by deed. *The Daily News* (London) puts the matter flatly by expressing "the hope that our Government, which has hitherto resisted that pressure, will steadily refuse to be betrayed into any violation of liberty."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JAPAN'S AMBITION FOR SEA POWER.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S eagerness for an effective navy and Emperor William's longing for a fleet have profoundly impressed the Japanese. The Government at Tokyo has allowed it to be known that important additions to the navy of the island empire are in contemplation. These additions appear to be part of a settled policy that must, if persisted in, make Japan one of the world's greatest sea powers. The *Nippon* (Tokyo) says that the "immediate extension in view" comprises four battle-ships, six large cruisers, and many smaller vessels. The Tokyo journal thinks there is no doubt of the approval of the plan of extension, altho there will be trouble in the Diet or lower house. The trouble will be due chiefly to the land tax necessitated by this naval policy. The *Asahi* (Osaka) says the cabinet will introduce a navy bill, but the number of new battle-ships will be only three with an equal number of large armored cruisers. The money will be obtained by maintaining the land tax at its present increased rate, altho this would be a violation of a pledge to reduce the tax. Hence the prospect of stormy discussion when the bill is introduced. But Japan must increase her navy in proportion to the united strength of Russia and France in Japanese waters, urges the *Jiji Shimpo*. We are indebted to the Kobe *Chronicle*, *The Japan Weekly Gazette* (Yokohama), and *The Japan Weekly Mail* (Yokohama), British papers published in Japan, for the native opinion above quoted. Of the proposed naval expansion in general, the Kobe *Chronicle* says:

"The experience of all European nations for the last hundred years has shown that one extension of armaments is followed by another extension, and that by a third, and so on, the military spirit growing by what it feeds on, until even the enormous wealth of Europe is insufficient to allay the apprehensions aroused as to where this investment in unproductive works is to end. It has come about in Japan as elsewhere that an entry into the field of competitive militarism has involved the country in expenditure that was not contemplated originally, and of which there seems at present no end. . . . As far as possible, the work is to be done in Japan, and it is confidently thought that the Kure Arsenal will be in a position to turn out steel plates by the year 1905. It is believed that all the vessels required except the battle-ships can be built either at the Yokosuka or the Kure naval yards, and that when iron ore is produced at the iron-mines in Izumo and Hoki provinces, the Kure naval arsenal will be able to manufacture steel plates sufficient to build all the new armored and other cruisers."

The same Anglo-Japanese paper from which the above opinion is extracted also institutes comparisons between Japan's naval potentiality and that of other Powers:

"When compared with Great Britain, France, and Russia, the Japanese fleet is much weaker, the vessels of the British navy built within the last twenty years representing 709,000 tons; France 281,000 tons; and Russia 226,000 tons. At present the Japanese navy stands in third among the navies of the strongest Powers, but if the strength of the Japanese navy is not advanced it will fall to the lowest rank. In the next thirteen years the British navy will have battle-ships and cruisers aggregating over 990,000 tons; France over 480,000 tons; Russia and America over 300,000 tons each; Germany 220,000; and Italy over 200,000 tons. It will then become very difficult for Japan to maintain her present influence and position in China and Korea, the maintenance of which necessitates an increase of the fleet by not less than 80,000 tons in battle-ships and cruisers."

TROUBLES OF THE YOUNG SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

OF all the lands in which the law of the Koran is revered as the word of Allah, Morocco alone retains anything that approaches the old Moslem nationality. "Constantinople, capital of the Commander of the Faithful," remarks M. René Pinon in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris), "has become a cosmopolitan city. Half its population are Christians. It has a railway, newspapers. It had a parliament! Egypt is becoming more and more Europeanized. Persia is organizing herself like a civilized state. Algeria, Tunis, are dominated by the French. Morocco alone remains refractory." But the word "refractory" is by no means the term applied by other observers to that most interesting young man, Mulai Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Morocco, and known to his fiercely fanatical subjects as the "Prince of True Believers."

The youthful potentate is about twenty-one years of age and ascended the throne in 1894. At that time there was in power a Grand Vizier who embodied the grim wickedness associated with certain holders of the same office in the "Arabian Nights." The boyish Sultan was quite cowed by his bad Grand Vizier, who, however, died in a most opportune way in 1900. "It is only since then," remarks the London *Times*, "that Mulai Abdul Aziz has begun to reign, for until the day of Ahmed's death he lived a secluded life in the recesses of his palace":

"Yet it is a fact that there are few subjects on which he can not talk fluently and interestingly, displaying throughout a keen perception and a ready wit. In many respects his energy is not unlike that of the late Ameer of Afghanistan, tho in the character of Mulai Abdul Aziz the harshness and cruelty of Abdurrahman are absolutely lacking. He eats and sleeps little;

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his tastes are simple and his dress is unostentatious. He wears no jewelry, not even a ring, and his saddles and horse-trappings are devoid of all the gold embroideries so typical of Morocco. He spends the greater part of his time acquiring knowledge and information, and is not satisfied until he has mastered the detail of everything that passes before his eyes. His energy is astounding; he seems never to tire or require rest. He is an electrician and an expert photographer; he handles his Maxim and Gardner guns with the skill of an artilleryman, and understands every part of their mechanism. His animation seems never to desert him, and even after long and tiring rides followed by official business his energy never flags."

Unlike many who allege their progressive ideas as an explanation of their indifference to religion, the Sultan of Morocco is a prince of exemplary piety. He goes frequently to the mosques, daily recites many prayers, and is a source of much edification to the faithful. He fasts often, and will tolerate no slur upon "the one true religion":

"Yet the very idea of fanaticism is foreign to his nature. His mind, educated in the narrow lines of orthodox Moslem teaching, has grasped a larger horizon than could be deemed possible in the circumstances. He discusses religious questions with the broad views of a man who might have studied philosophy, and who has certainly thought much. His mind is curiously speculative. He accepts the laws of his creed and of nature, but searches for the reason of all things. He attempts to grasp in an hour what it has taken generations of research and genius to evolve. He is constantly acquiring fresh knowledge, and never forgets what he has acquired; and yet, withal, he maintains with every dignity his position as Commander of the Faithful and as a direct descendant of the founder of Islam."

But there is a crumpled rose-leaf in the couch of this pious prince. A pretender to the throne has appeared, and, altho he was defeated and driven into the desert, he made the population "restless." That meant attacks upon Christians, a rising of the Berbers, and the ultimate appearance of three British war-ships off the coast. Thus did "the question of Morocco" become once more acute in the leading capitals of Europe, for it is a well-known fact that only the mutual jealousies of Great Britain, Spain, and France prevent a partition of the young Sultan's dominions.

The pretender is one Omar Zarahuni, known as "the father of the she-ass," from his habit of riding a little donkey. He became conspicuous some two months since by claiming to be the Sultan's brother. He further claimed to have been enlightened by a miraculous vision and to be guided by "the light of the true faith," whereupon an entire Berber mountain tribe took up his cause. He was much helped by native resentment against the Sultan's friendliness to progressive ideas and "foreign enemies of religion." As the London *Standard* says:

"Arab fanaticism has been stung by the suspicion of laxity at the court and the toleration for infidels, while the whole official class resent the unheard-off doctrine that they should receive fixed salaries and refrain from extortion. Last month the Sultan directed the public execution and degradation of a Ghazi who had killed an English missionary at that seat of Mohammedan frenzy—Fez. He refused even to respect the sanctity of the previously inviolable shrine to which the assassin had fled for refuge. Such a course argued a degree of courage which ought to have its reward. . . . In the interest alike of civilization and of good-will among the European Powers, it must be hoped that the energy of Abdul Aziz will succeed in restoring calm. For the weakness and decay of Morocco raise, at one end of the Mediterranean, much the same issues for many of the Powers—among which Great Britain is not the one least affected—as the sickness of the Ottoman empire at the other end."

The pretender had been routed, indeed, but there was an outbreak among the tribesmen in Tetuan, a city near the northern coast. They demanded the release of certain evil-doers, and, when the Sultan's representative stood firm, threatened to loot the town. That led to the appearance of Moorish troops and

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The more I stroke the creature the more it ruffles its feathers.
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

THE FLIGHT OF GERMAN IMPERIALISM.

—*Der Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

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British war-ships. Order was finally restored, but the end seems not yet. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) even thinks that the Sultan may be intimidated from undertaking further reforms. His most signal act was the abolition of those abuses in the prisons at Fez which have given Morocco so melancholy a fame. To quote the Belgian paper:

"The young Sultan seems to have realized the imprudence of his attitude. He has long disdained the compromises called for by the temperament and the peculiarities of his subjects. But his appetite for reform is moderated, or at any rate he seems to have resigned himself to indispensable yielding. In a country like Morocco, destitute of civil and moral sense and eaten up with religious fanaticism, it is out of the question to better the existing order of things without some previous preparations calculated to modify the novelty of the effect. The radical mistake of the Sultan, whose ideas are most progressive, was his failure to make allowances for the prejudices of the old element. . . . The elders of Morocco dreaded the peril to religion, and this sentiment, fed by the fanatical sermons of the wandering prophets, was not long in leading to resentment and revolt."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PIRATES AND PIRATE ISLES IN THE RED SEA.

THOSE who go down the Red Sea in ships are apt to get a view of certain small, rakish craft, manned by whiskered Moslems and Europeans carrying long, keen knives. They are pirate vessels. For years they have sailed up and down the Arabian coast, preying upon the smaller commerce of those regions, and making rich hauls not only of booty but of prisoners who were disposed of to the slave-traders of the coast. The pirates had practical possession of several islands off the Yemen shore, where their sway was of an indescribably barbaric kind. The Turkish officials upon whom fell the duty of ending this scandal were really allies of the pirates, who grew bolder because of their immunity from punishment.

One of the corsair captains took it into his head recently to lead a plundering expedition to some islands owned by Italy. A town was taken and some booty captured, but two Italian gunboats chased the pirates to the island of Midi, one of their resorts. Here some Italian war-ships joined the pursuers; the pirates fled into the hills, and finally there was something like a bombardment and a pitched battle. The corsairs were routed, some of their vessels sunk, and three of their chiefs captured. Turkish officials in Constantinople are now trying to make the easiest terms they can with the Italian Government. The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* notes a most important aspect of this affair:

"The energetic action taken by Italy for the suppression of piracy in the Red Sea continues to attract attention in this country, where the marked revival of Italian activity in the sphere of foreign politics is followed with much interest. In political circles there is some divergence of view as to the Midi incident. While the result is welcomed and nobody grudges the Turks another lesson which might help to mend their dilatory and shuffling ways, it is felt in some quarters that the manner in which the Italian naval commandant dealt directly with the local authorities constitutes a dangerous precedent. A few years ago Austria-Hungary herself had to bring pressure upon the Porte by means of a naval demonstration, but in that case negotiations were carried on with Constantinople and not with the local officials. This is considered to have been a preferable course."

The explanation of Italy's energy is to be sought in her ambition to be a world-power in the German sense. Such is the gist of anti-Italian comment. Italian comment itself reflects many points of view, and it should be noted that the point of importance is Italy's action in going over the heads of the authorities at Constantinople and dealing directly with the "governments" in Arabia. The *Secolo* (Milan) intimates that the Italian ministry is really preparing for a policy of imperialism in Erythrea. The *Mattino* (Naples), an imperialist paper, indorses the Government's action. The *Resto del Carlino* (Rome) says that all Arabia is in rebellion against Turkey, and that the Turkish troops, when not decimated by fever, suffer defeat after defeat. The Arabian district of Yemen, a pirate-haunted region, is lost to Turkey, and nowhere along the coast is her authority heeded. The intervention of the Powers is imminent, and Arabia will be partitioned among Great Britain, Italy, and France. The official *Capitale* (Rome) remarks:

"Turkey has no reason whatever to protest against the shelling of the island of Midi. In fact Italy by her action against the pirates conferred a benefaction upon Turkey as well as upon the rest of the world. The Government certainly did right in reading those pirates a severe lesson. Had it acted otherwise it would have merited the same infamy that is the lot of the pirates and slaves themselves. Hence all civilized Europe applauds our action."

The Turkish Government has accepted responsibility for the pirates' doings in the sense that claims for damages will be allowed by Constantinople. So says the official *Tribuna* (Rome). A French view—that of the Paris *Temps*—is that credit for the affair belongs to Signor Prinetti, Italy's efficient Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"It is quite natural for the friends of the Zanardelli-Giolitti-Prinetti ministry to rejoice at a success which, altho not exactly of the most brilliant kind, has at least shown the firmness of the members of the Government when the rights of the nation are involved, and also the promptness of the Italian navy. Nor need it occasion surprise that the other Powers, while contemplating with special sympathy Italy's effort to end a nuisance from which all suffer alike, and which exists only as a result of the Ottoman Government's incompetence, should display a certain reserve in their approbation."

This "reserve" is due to Italy's action, already noted, of ignoring the Turkish officials and dealing with the local authorities at Yemen directly. But the French paper points out that the Turkish officials were secret allies of the pirates, which, from the Italian point of view, put a different face on affairs.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

SOUTH AMERICAN RIVERS.—The continent of South America is peculiarly one of immense navigable rivers, observes the *Vida Moderna* (Montevideo). This fact is destined to play an important part in the future of all South American countries. Great railway systems will always be more or less superfluous, and thus a problem of infinite importance in other continents is eliminated.

WILLIAM II. AND EDWARD VII.—Some fierce polemics are raging in the English press as a result of the German Emperor's visit to the British King. *The Spectator* (London) warned the cabinet against William's intrigues. *The Saturday Review* (London) said this was a very ill-bred thing to do. *The Daily News* (London) insisted that Delagoa Bay and China were discussed by the Emperor, and it refused to take any stock in the official denials.

THE MAD MULLAH ANOTHER MAHDI.—The British Government has another Mahdi on its hands in the person of the Mad Mullah of Somaliland. The work of putting him down will be very serious, and it can not be done without the aid of King Menelik of Abyssinia. So states Hugues Le Roux in an elaborate article in the *Revue de Paris*. The writer says that Menelik is willing to aid the British, but he must have in return certain guarantees for the integrity of his empire. The outlook, concludes our authority, is an extremely grave one.

"THE IDOL OF THE VULGAR."—"When Oliver Cromwell passed in triumph through London," says *Reynolds's Newspaper* (London), "he remarked as he gazed upon the vast multitudes who cheered him, 'A still bigger crowd would turn out to see me hanged.' There is nothing more untrustworthy than the enthusiasm of the mob. It often manifests itself as a kind of collective madness, especially when the war-drum beats. It was Blake's victory over the Dutch fleet that made Cromwell popular, even with the pious Puritans, who shortly after that event offered him the crown. Walpole was never so popular as when he yielded to the national clamor for a war with Spain, for which, as he well knew, there was no justification. It is undoubtedly Mr. Chamberlain's policy of blood that makes him the idol of the vulgar."

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

THE FIGHT FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE BATTLE WITH THE SLUMS. By Jacob Riis. Illustrated. Cloth, 6 x 8½ in., 465 pp. Price, $2.00. Macmillan & Co.

HERE is a book that every one should read—those who are interested in their fellow men who are poorer than themselves, because they will find in Mr. Riis's book a succinct account of the condition of the New York tenement districts of to-day; those who are not interested in their fellow men, that their interest may be quickened. It is more than ten years since the publication of "How the Other Half Lives." We have taken a step forward since then. The people in this and in other great cities, whose duty it is to care how that other half lives, and to see to it that their lives may be made endurable, are one by one awakening from an apathy which permitted corrupt city governments to evade the laws made for the protection of its poor.

In this city, most of the educated class have a grudge against Tammany. They believe that its political methods are far from honest, and they say vaguely that "it robs the poor." Just how and when it has stood in the light of the people is one of the many things Mr. Riis's book shows: the blocking of the passage of laws to regulate building; the existence, in defiance of the tenement-house laws, of so many thousand unlighted tenements; how many years it took us under the Tammany regime to accomplish anything after the passage of the Small Parks bill. And so the long list of acts of wilful opposition goes on.

It is not for partizan purposes that this book was written. Mr. Riis is merely telling a story of a fight with the slums of New York which extends over more than a quarter of a century. He has pointed out when an advantage was gained, when, for instance, better building laws were passed and enforced, when old rookeries like the Mulberry Bend tenements gave place to a park, when the schools had to furnish playgrounds for its children; and he has mentioned at the same time what the forces were which opposed and checked these needed reforms, and in almost all cases the opposition happened to be Tammany.

JACOB A. RIIS.

It is a book which is well fitted to rouse from their apathy those people who believe in a "reform" government for this city—but not ardently enough to go out and cast a vote on a rainy election morning. "The Battle with the Slums" is the story of a long disheartening fight, and a fight which is not yet over. It needed an optimist to write the book in the cheerful spirit in which Mr. Riis has written it. It needed an optimist to fight the battle. It is throughout a sane story of men who have used common sense in their attempts to better the condition of this city, of men who are not busy in the task of trying to reform away human nature. At the same time it is more dramatic than any book of fiction, for it deals with the life and death of thousands of the dwellers in New York.

PATHFINDER AND PIONEER—BUFFALO AND INDIAN.

HISTORIC HIGHWAYS OF AMERICA: Vol. I. Paths of the Mound-Building Indians, and Great Game Animals. Vol. II. Indian Thoroughfares. By Archer Butler Hulbert. Cloth, 5 x 8¼ in., 140 pp. Maps and illustrations. Price, per volume, $2. The Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland.

IT was Horace Bushnell who said, "If there is any kind of advancement going on, if new ideas are abroad and new hopes rising, you will see it by the roads that are building. Nothing makes an inroad without making a road." "The main thoroughfare from the shore of the Yellow Sea to the capital of Korea, used by millions for millenniums," says Mr. Hulbert, "has never been more than the bridle-path it is to-day—fit emblem of a people without hope in the world, an apathetic hermit nation."

"Every road has its story, and the burden of every story is a *need*"; the greater the need the better the road, and the longer and more important the story. The bear made no roads, because he needed none. His food was all about him, in forest and bush; a mere path into the valley was enough for him. But the moose and the deer and the buffalo must have their new pastures, their salt-licks, their change of climate; and for these they broke great roads across the watersheds. Thus the buffalo showed the way, in the first great highways traversed by animal life, even as the earliest Indians marked out the first highways for the feet of men. For it was the mound-building peoples who found with prophetic exactness the "choice spots" for the race which now holds them.

But the mound-builders made no great thoroughfares, because their people had as yet small knowledge of the buffalo—that God-appointed pioneer and the utilitarian who, across the continent, on the summits of the watersheds, broke the broad roads, beside which the earliest Indian trails were but faint footpaths through the forests.

ARCHER BUTLER HULBERT.

When the Indian learned the value of his furs, a great tide of trade set eastward, over a thousand rivers and woodland trails. On these same rivers, but more frequently on the trails, white traders ventured westward with their tempting wares, and the western lands were opened to the "companies"—the road from the Potomac to the Ohio by Captain Cresap, for the first Ohio Company; and the road from Virginia to Kentucky by Daniel Boone, for the Transylvania Company.

Mr. Hulbert demonstrates by interesting examples that the strategic points of a century and a half ago are the strategic points to-day—as shown by the courses of the more important trunk lines of railway. It was an impressive truth that Mr. Benton uttered when he said "The buffalo blazed the way for the railways to the Pacific." With his hoofs, on the sod and the rock, the bison "blazed" the course of many a road, canal, and railway. He discovered the Cumberland Gap, and his route by that pass in the mountains has been accepted as one of the most important on the continent. He found the course from the Atlantic waters to the head of the Great Kanawha, and opened a way from the Potomac to the Ohio. "The New York Central, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Pennsylvania, and the Chesapeake and Ohio rails cross the first great divide on routes selected centuries ago by the plunging buffalo."

These volumes are the first of a series of monographs, in which the author treats of the exploration, conquest, and development of America, "as revealed in studies of its Highways of War, Commerce, and Immigration," studies of the beginning, the nature, and the passing of a nation's needs. An avowed and inspiring aim of these monographs is to be found in their suggestiveness—in the higher lines of work indicated to local students and "outing clubs," in the tracing of old land and water ways, Indian trails and postage-paths, the early county and state roads, the springs and licks, sites of Indian villages, frontier forts and blockhouses.

The present volumes are to be followed by fourteen others, presenting the monographs in their order, as they treat of the Washington's Road, Braddock's Road, The Old Glade (Forbes's) Road, Boone's Wilderness Road, The Postage-Paths, Military Roads of the Mississippi Basin, Historic Waterways, The Cumberland Road, The Great American Canals, etc. Truly, a field wherein (to repeat the praise of the eminent ethnologist McGee, of the Smithsonian Institution) "ethnology, archeology, and history blend in most enticing fashion."

A RIPENING GENIUS.

THE RIVER. By Eden Phillpotts. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 394 pp. Price, $1.50. Frederick Stokes & Co.

THOSE who are admirers of Mr. Eden Phillpotts and who have been anxious to see his genius ripen will undoubtedly find satisfaction in this new story of Dartmoor. The author's earlier books about this region have been marred with technical imperfections. In "Children of the Mist" Queen Victoria was lugged in in the last chapter, as *deus ex machina*, to release the hero from prison. In "Sons of the Morning" the story depended on the vagaries of a lady so queer that she seemed out of place in her homely surroundings; but "The River" is a well-rounded story of people who appear real; the evolution of the plot is clear and well sustained. It is the kind of book that one calls admirable. There are no flaws in the character-drawing. The interest begins slowly and works up to a dramatic climax. The unity of action is well preserved; there are a large number of characters, and each is more or less involved in the development of the story. The description of scenery is poetic and judiciously distributed.

EDEN PHILLPOTTS.

And yet, for all its soundness and for all the maturity of technique which is in this work, it somehow lacks the fulness of conception which made Mr. Phillpotts's earlier works so fascinating. Perhaps this is due to

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the comparative conventionality of the plot. There were scenes of rare beauty in "Children of the Mist" which made up for the clumsiness of its construction. The heroine of "Sons of the Morning" was at least interesting for all her whimsicalities; but in "The River" there is no character that is particularly interesting, and there is no incident that is out of the common in novels. Mr. Phillpotts has, with admirable skill, made personages and environment go together; but he has not selected for treatment the out-of-the-way emotions that particular environment sometimes develops. In short, both story and characters are conventional, and the success of "The River" must depend on its truthfulness to nature and the beauty of its descriptions, rather than on attractiveness of theme.

ANOTHER TALE OF THE LATIN QUARTER.

LIZETTE, A STORY OF THE LATIN QUARTER. By Edward Marshall. Cloth, 5½ x 8 in., 295 pp. Price, $1.50. Lewis, Scribner & Co.

QUITE out of the trend of Latin Quarter love-stories in general is this by a war-correspondent now become novelist. The son of an American banker astonishes his father by proclaiming his desire to go to Paris and study art. The senior wisely concludes not to oppose a purpose which he perceives to be fixed, and vouchsafes a tacit consent. In the Latin Quarter, young Murdock in a crowd falls in with Lizette, who spontaneously offers to go home with him. She becomes his housekeeper, cook, general care-taker and lover—this wonderful creature still in her teens and endowed with a soul wisdom that might dwarf a sage! She is represented as capable, ideal, devoted, pure, and wholly unconscious of sin in her relations to the man she loves.

EDWARD MARSHALL.

Complications arise anon. The death of his father summons Murdock home. Lizette is visited by an impulse of piety and goes to the shrine at Lourdes in quest of light. She finally discovers her father in an elderly artist, an American, who has shown devotion to her. After the due amount of misery, she and Murdock come together in marriage. Altho not powerful or new, the story makes pleasant reading, despite the fact that its diction is not remarkable or its construction strong, and its sentiment is more melodramatic than true to life.

A SECOND LITERARY FAREWELL TO CANADA.

THE LANE THAT HAD NO TURNING. By Gilbert Parker. Cloth, 5½ x 8¾ in., 215 pp. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

THE MARCH OF THE WHITE GUARD. By Sir Gilbert Parker. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 133 pp. R. H. Fenno & Co., New York.

WHEN Gilbert Parker's "Right of Way" was published a year and a half ago, he set forth explicitly in his preface to that brilliant novel that his pen would never again furrow the field of Canada. Yet the fascination of that territory either appeals to his publishers or to himself. For lo! two novels appear this autumn, each dealing with that part of the world.

In his carefully worded dedication of "The Lane that Had No Turning" to the Canadian Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Gilbert Parker says: "To you, sir, I come with this book, which contains the first things I ever wrote out of the life of the province so dear to you, and the last things also that I shall ever write about it."

This dedication is dated 1900, while the date of publication is 1902. It would not be so confusing to the public if Sir Gilbert had ordered his valedictory and the issue of his farewell volumes synchronously. In a foreword to "The Right of Way," which was Canadian to the marrow, the author apologized for the seeming inconsistency under the plea that it had been written before the fount of his primary inspiration was sealed up. It is slightly amusing to have a volume with its dedicatory *vale, æternumque vale* come out a year and a half later.

"The Lane that Had No Turning" is not an important tale. It may be said, paradoxically, that the better an artist does for himself the worse it is for his future work. Comparison is inevitable, and the "Right of Way," so long as it stands the premier work of Sir Gilbert Parker, will dim the fire of any lesser novel. This one is melodramatic. The author of to-day, in constructing a novel, has the stage in his mind as the action grows beneath his pen. One thing to Sir Gilbert Parker's credit is that, with his keen eye to striking effects, he makes the charm of his leading characters consist largely in nobility of soul.

Thus, in this book, tho the thrill in the story is due to a device no less hackneyed than the discovery of a will, and in a secret panel, the value of the work—such value as it has—is in the character of Madalinette Lajeunesse, who throws away a career as a world-known singer—another trite embellishment of a heroine—through love for a deformed husband. Whatever physiological ground Sir Gilbert may have for it, he says: "A heritage of his father which had skipped two generations, suddenly appeared in himself [Louis Racine]: he was becoming a hunchback." There is action in the story and it beguiles an hour; but it can scarcely be regarded as a fresh laurel for its author.

GILBERT PARKER.

"The March of the White Guard" is only a long short story, since it does not exceed fifteen thousand words in length. It might have appeared with "Pierre and His People," the collection of Canadian tales which first scored for its author a "bull's-eye" on the literary target. Frankly, in manner and technique, it might even antedate those stories. There is an amateurish quality in the short, evenly balanced sentences and in making the culminating points of the action.

Over and above correctness, interest, and action in a book something else is needed for its perfection as an artistic literary production. This something partakes of atmosphere, of manner, of style; but is elusive of definition. You know it when it is there, and when it is not the work is thin and anemic. "The March of the White Guard" is a story of this kind. Slight as it is, it would awaken no attention if the work of an unknown writer, and, as it is, calls for a slightly censorious comment only because it is published when its author is in the zenith of his fame.

The story is of the Hudson Bay Company and the Barren Lands. A man sent out on a desolate quest has not been heard from for months. His wife writes imploring that search be made for him. The factor at Fort Providence gives her letter to his sub-factor, Jaspar Hume, who is the only man in his opinion to lead the forlorn search. From that letter Hume learns that the missing man is one who had been his bosom friend at college, had stolen an invention of his, and had won from him the girl he loved. He sinks all personal feeling, essays the forlorn quest, and finds his man more dead than alive. It is a very simple story, with no complications, and without much interest except in the portrayal of a noble man, whose high rectitude is a little too much of the copperplate Sunday-school type. He is too abstractly good to be humanly inspiring; and he does not get the woman in the end.

CATCHY RIMES WITH OBVIOUS MORALS.

ROLLICKING RIMES FOR YOUNGSTERS. By Amos R. Wells. Illustrated by L. J. Bridgman. Cloth, 6 x 8½ in., 157 pp. Price, $1.00. Fleming H. Revell.

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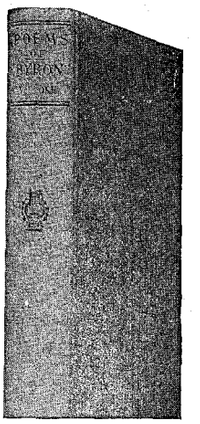

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Golden Numbers."—Edited by Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora Archibald Smith. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"The Social Comedy." (Life Publishing Company, New York.)

"The Left Side Man."—Margaret Blake Robinson. (J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company, $1.25.)

"The New Empire."—Brooks Adams. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50 net).

"Brumas."—Miguel L. Rocuant. (Published by the author at Correo, Casilla Santiago, Chile.)

"Religious Life in America."—Ernest H. Abbott. (The Outlook Company, $1 net.)

"The Weather and Practical Methods of Forecasting it."—E. B. Dunn. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.60.)

"Fictional Rambles in and about Boston."—Francis W. Carruth. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $2.00 net.)

"The Memoirs of Paul Kruger."—Told by Himself. (The Century Company, $3.50 net.)

"Mutual Aid."—P. Kropotkin. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"Psychological Calendar."—Whitaker & Ray Company, San Francisco.)

"Frolics Comic Dictionary."—(Young America Publishing Company, Dyersville, Iowa, $0.10.)

"How to Read Character by Handwriting."—Richard Walquer. (Peter Eckler, New York, $0.50.)

"Valid Objections to So-called Christian Science."—Andrew F. Underhill. (Baker & Taylor Company, paper, $0.25.)

"The Ingoldsby Legends."—Thomas Ingoldsby. (John Lane, $1.50.)

"Captain Craig."—Edwin A. Robinson. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"Beyond the Requiems."—Louis A. Robertson. (A. M. Robertson, San Francisco, $1 net.)

"The Romance of my Childhood."—Mme. Edmond Adam. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.40 net.)

"Ohio and her Western Reserve."—Alfred Mathews. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25 net.)

"A Book of Meditations."—Edward Howard Griggs. (B. W. Huebsch, New York, $1.50.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Victor or Vanquished?

By MARY N. MCCRACKEN.

All I have toiled to do has been done ill;
All I have striven to grasp escaped me still;
The love I longed to win has passed me by;
Mine was the only fault,—unworthy I.
The path that others tread, I could not climb;
The joy that others held was never mine:
The battle is unwon, tho close the night,
Yet still I've fought, tho sometimes weak the fight!

The Phonograph as a Private Tutor in Language Study.—Mrs. Malaprop does strange things to the English language, but no stranger than many of the things done to French, German and Spanish by many who think themselves competent to speak these languages. No wonder the Parisian listens with wonder to the efforts of some English and American tourists who fondly believe they are speaking French. As a rule, it is difficult to acquire proficiency in this or any other language without living in the atmosphere of the language, or at least living in such association with it as to become familiar with all the shades of pronunciation which form the key to the art of speaking it correctly.

Years are spent in the study of foreign languages, grammatical rules are committed to memory, and yet few college graduates are capable of carrying on five minutes' conversation in idiomatic French or German.

A recent application of the phonograph, in connection with the text-book, has greatly simplified the work of acquiring languages. The text book instructs the eye and the phonograph the ear, simultaneously. Jointly they produce a clear record on the brain and make easy the process of study. This method, which Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal calls the Language-Phone method, teaches languages in a natural way, beginning, not with grammar or isolated words, but with practical phrases and sentences such as you actually have occasion to use in business, traveling, or every-day conversation.

Language in its widest meaning is sounds, and sounds in order to be properly imitated must be heard. By a series, specially prepared, of pronouncing records, every practical phrase used is heard by the pupil, who sees the sentence and its meaning, hears it pronounced, repeats it aloud, and from the very first lesson begins to read, speak and understand; the eye, ear, tongue and memory aiding all the time. The voice of a cultivated native professor is always ready at call—a natural voice, not metallic or rasping, given with perfect accent and intonation, slowly or fast, as you like; repeating words, phrases or sentences once or a hundred times, just as the pupil desires, until they are photographed permanently on the memory.

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dependent upon somebody

Next we are workers

making at least some show of self-sustenance.

Last we are old people

feeble and plain.

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Prevents the pathos of a moneyless and dependent old age. . . . . .

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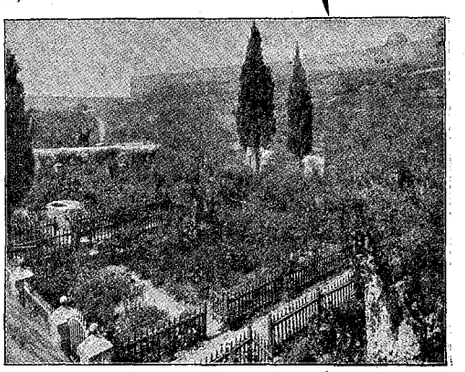

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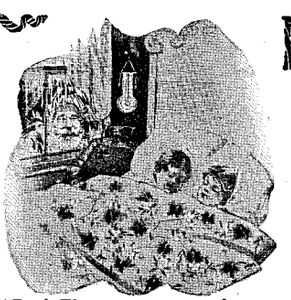

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Yet still I've worked, altho my work was vain:
Tho I have failed, in naught do I complain,
All that I ask is leave to fight again.
—In December *McClure's Magazine*.

Love's Fearlessness.

By Elsa Barker.

Love comes to me with nothing in his hand,
And in his eyes promise of many tears.
Between our yearning hearts the gulf of years
Yawns emptily—and never to be spanned!
Our feet are deep in the uncertain sand
Of the world's ways; its noise is in our ears;
While life that lies in wait is big with fears
And purposes we may not understand.

Yet bravely have we pledged Love eye to eye,
Defying Fate to do her worst with us!
And tho the murky clouds are ominous,
White wing to wing, our spirits dare the sky,
In faith that we shall find that marvelous
Still temple where Love's mystic jewels lie.
—In December *Cosmopolitan*.

Progress.

By Robert Gilbert Welsh.

I fill Colombo's westering sail,
I work through Cromwell's spleen,
I crush the Bourbons when they fail,
I break the Guillotine.

Who fares with me along the way,
Nor stays for fear and ruth,
His heresy of yesterday
Shall be to-morrow's truth.
—In December *Harper's Magazine*.

Life's Tragedy.

By Paul Laurence Dunbar.

It may be misery not to sing at all
And to go silent through the brimming day.
It may be sorrow never to be loved,
But deeper griefs than these beset the way.

To have come near to sing the perfect song
And only by a half-tone lost the key,
There is the potent sorrow, there the grief,
The pale, sad staring of life's tragedy.

To have just missed the perfect love,
Not the hot passion of untempered youth,
But that which lays aside its vanity
And gives thee for thy trusting worship, truth—
This, this it is to be accursed indeed;
For if we mortals love, or if we sing,
We count our joys not by the things we have,
But by what kept us from the perfect thing.
—In Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post*.

PERSONALS.

Sermons Written and Otherwise.—Col. W. J. Bryan, while in camp with his regiment in Jacksonville, Fla., had a call from one of the pastors of the local churches. While discussing the relative value of written and extemporaneous speech, says the New York *Times*, Colonel Bryan asked his visitor if he had ever heard the best definition of extemporaneousness. When answered in the negative he told this story:

"In a little western town dwelt two ministers. One had been preaching there for twenty-five years; the other, tho but recently come, had begun to draw large congregations. The older minister was a 'paper preacher,' the younger was

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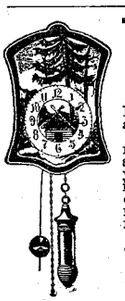

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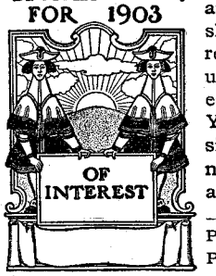

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bumptuous and possessed of some native eloquence. Meeting one day, the older minister asked his brother how it was that he, who had had the fullest training for his work, and who gave himself faithfully to the preparation of his sermons, should fail to hold his young people and fill his church.

"Asked by the young man to state his methods of pulpit preparation, he answered that all the study hours of the week from Monday to Saturday were spent in careful study and in writing out fully his two sermons for the next Sunday.

"'I'll tell you where the trouble lies,' said the young preacher. 'You start to write your sermons on Monday morning and seldom finish until Saturday night, and you forget that the old devil is all the while looking over your shoulder to take note of what you are going to say and steels the hearts of your people against your message. So the devil gets ahead of you. I always get ahead of the devil, for when I go into my pulpit Sunday morning the devil himself don't know what I am going to say.'"

Working for Success.—Charles W. Stoddard, in his "Recollections of Bret Harte" in the New York *Times*, says that to Hart's interest and criticism he owes all that is best in his literary efforts.

He was not afraid to speak his mind, and I know well enough what occasion I gave him, yet he did not judge me more severely than he judged himself. His humor and his fancy were not frightened away even when he was in his severest critical mood. Once, when I had sent him some verses for approval, he wrote:

"'The Albatross' is better, but not best—which is what I wanted. And then you know, Coleridge has prior claim on the bird; but I'll use him unless you send me something else. You can, and you like, take this as a threat."

He had a special taste in the choice of titles, and I have known him to alter the name of an article two or three times in order to make the table of contents handsome and harmonious.

One day I found him pacing the floor of his office, knitting his brows and staring at vacancy. I wondered why. He was watching and waiting for a word, the one word to fit into a line of recently written prose. I suggested one; it would not answer. It must be a word of two syllables or the natural rhythm of the sentence would suffer. Thus he perfected his prose.

Once when he had taken me to task for a bit of careless work, then under his critical eye, and complained of a false number, I thought to turn away his wrath by a soft answer. I told him I had just met a man who had wept over a certain passage in one of his sketches.

"Well," said Harte, "I wept when I wrote it."

Mrs. Stanton's Independence.—One of the most notable traits of the late Elizabeth Cady Stanton, her independence of thought, seems to have been developed very early in life, when the restrictions upon children and especially upon girls, were much more severe than now. The New York *Evening Post* says:

This independent habit of thought dates from childhood. It is related of her that she sat, one day, gazing out of a window, wrapped in deep thought. Her nurse, a severe Scotswoman, asked

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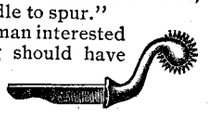

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her if she were not planning some new mischief. "No," replied the child. "I was just wondering why everything we like to do is a sin, and everything we dislike to do is right. I am so tired of this overlasting no-no-no."

Her younger sister, Margaret, a child of great initiative, overheard the protest and agreed with it so heartily that she suggested to Elizabeth that thereafter they do exactly what pleased them, whether they were permitted or not.

"But we shall be punished," objected Elizabeth.

"Well, what of it?" answered the audacious Margaret. "Won't it better to have the fun even if we do get punished, than to be poky all the time?"

This generous principle was acted upon by the Cady children so often that it is no wonder that their nurses, years afterward, remembered them as a "noisy, turbulent, and disobedient set."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Worried.—MRS. PIN: "You look terribly!"

MR. PIN: "You don't know what I've been through."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Their Supply.—MATER (proudly): "I supply milk for mankind."

CALF (impudently): "Huh! I supply the brains."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Life's Jest.—After telling his wife a lie, it is a relief to a man's conscience to find that she doesn't believe him.—*Life.*

Different.—JANITOR: "You can't occupy this flat."

WOULD-BE TENANT: "Why not? We have only nine dogs."

JANITOR: "Oh, all right. I thought you had children."—*Life.*

A Specialty.—NEW ARRIVAL: "Can you furnish me with a robe that will conceal all the bruises I have?"

ST. PETER: "Certainly. We have robes specially designed for New Yorkers."—*Life.*

Literary Gossip.—All the Boer generals and Mr. Kruger having taken to the pen, Mr. Chamberlain stands absolved. It is now clear that the South African war was instigated by the publishers.

The strike of bookbinders still continues. The title of Shelley's great poem, "Prometheus Unbound," therefore remains unchanged.

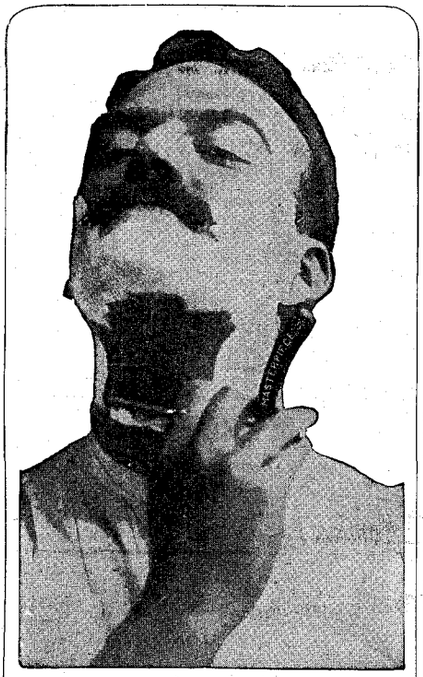
Profiting by the example of Herr Kubelik, who is alleged to have recently insured his right arm for £10,000, an eminent novelist has insured his side and a distinguished war correspondent his cheek.—London *Punch.*

Wu's Wonders.—THE EMPRESS: "What is this strange thing you have brought from the land of the foreign devils?"

WU TING FANG: "O Light of the Hemisphere, this is a bathing-suit."

THE EMPRESS: "A bathing-suit? What are its uses?"

WU TING FANG: "It is taken to the seaside in the good old summer time by the fair women of America, your majesty, and, when the hour comes



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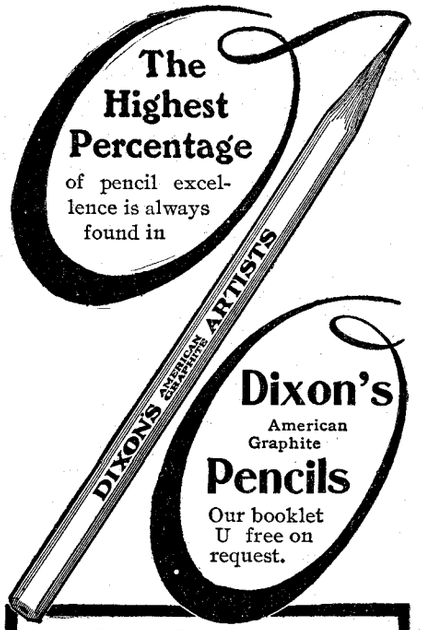

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to enter the raging ocean, the owner dons the costume and walks up and down on the beach."

THE EMPRESS: "And does she not go into the water?"

WU TING FANG: "Oh, no!"

THE EMPRESS: "How odd! Are you aware of the fact that we take the funny papers now, and are on to all these jokes? But what do they do with the bathing-suit in winter?"

WU TING FANG: "It is given to the poor. The foreign devils are at least charitable."—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Cynic's Calendar of Revised Wisdom for 1903.—[Oliver Herford, Ethel Watts Mumford, and Addison Mizner have, in this little volume (Elder & Shepard), twisted our old standbys—the proverbs—to harmonize, as they believe, with the modern spirit. Here are a few quotations that have a peculiar zest to them.]

God gives us our relatives—thank God we can choose our friends.

Misery loves company, but company does not reciprocate.

Look before you sleep.

Many are called, but few get up.

People who live in glass houses should pull down the blinds.

God help those who do not help themselves.

A church fair exchange is robbery.

The poor ye have with ye always—but are not invited.

Eat your steak or you'll have stew.

As you sew so must you rip.

Sweet are the uses of diversity.

Where there's a will there's a lawsuit.

Pride goeth before and the bill cometh after.

Tamper not with fledged fools.

Coming Events.

December 26-27.—American Economic Association Conference at Philadelphia.

December 27.—Convention of the National Retail Grocers' Association at Kansas City.

December 29-31.—Convention of the Modern Language Association of America at Baltimore.

Convention of the National Commercial Teachers' Federation at Milwaukee.

American Universities Association Congress at New York.

December 30.—Convention of the American Cheviot Sheep Society at Cooperstown, N. Y.

December 30-31.—Convention of the College Gymnasium Directors' Society at New York.

Current Events.

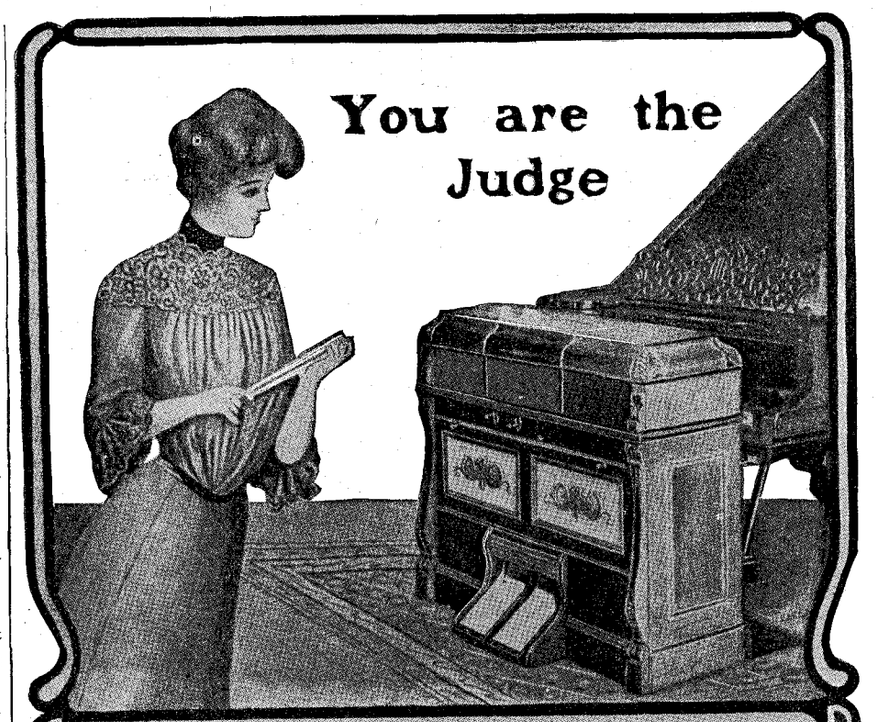
Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

December 1.—President Castro of Venezuela informs Germany and England that part of their demands will be accepted.

December 3.—It is believed that Great Britain and Germany have begun punitive measures against Venezuela.

December 4.—Germany and England are preparing their ultimatum to present to Venezuela; Berlin abandons hope of a peaceful settlement.



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The Erie Scandals at Albany.

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December 7.—Three more foreign war-ships arrive at La Guayra, Venezuela.

United States Consul Thomas Nast, the famous cartoonist, dies of yellow fever at Guayaquil, Ecuador.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

December 1.—The Morgans' office in London pays the shareholders in the companies purchased by the ship trust.

The strike situation at Marseilles grows more serious.

The Havana cigarmakers return to work.

The Korean cabinet resigns.

December 2.—The Reichstag decides to vote the German tariff bill as a whole.

The French Government replaces the Marseilles strikers by sailors from the navy.

December 3.—The educational bill is adopted by the House of Commons.

The Mexican Congress is asked to authorize the payment to the United States of the amount due through the award of The Hague court of arbitration in the Pious Fund case.

December 4.—Another stormy scene occurs in the German Reichstag.

The Sultan of Morocco beats the rebels led by the Pretender, after heavy losses.

December 5.—Emperor William, in an address to a deputation of workingmen at Breslau, makes a bitter attack on Socialism.

December 6.—A riotous scene occurs in the French Chamber of Deputies.

A new Spanish Ministry is formed.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

December 1.—The second session of the Fifty-seventh Congress begins.

December 2.—The President's annual message is read in both branches.

Senate: Russell A. Alger is sworn in as Senator from Michigan.

House: Several committee appointments are announced.

December 3.—*Senate:* The committee on Territories reports a bill for the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory into the Union as one State, under the name Oklahoma.

House: The bill appropriating $50,000 to defray the expenses of the Coal Strike Commission is passed.

December 4.—*Senate:* The nomination of Oliver Wendell Holmes to be associate justice of the United States Supreme Court is confirmed.

December 5.—*House:* The day is devoted to bills on the private calendar.

December 6.—*House:* The Pension Appropriation bill, carrying nearly $140,000,000, is passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

December 1.—The Colombian Government relieves Señor Concha as its minister in Washington and places the negotiations for the canal treaty in the hands of Dr. Herran.

Admiral Dewey sails from Washington on the *Mayflower* to take command of the combined fleet in the Caribbean Sea maneuvers.

December 2.—The annual report of the Attorney-General is made public.

Messrs. Payne and Dalzall withdraw from the fight for the Speakership.

December 3.—Negotiations for a Panama Canal treaty are resumed in Washington.

The annual reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Agriculture are made public.

The Coal Strike Commission resumes its hearings in Scranton.

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the soap which began its sale in the 18th century, sold all through the 19th and is selling in the 20th.

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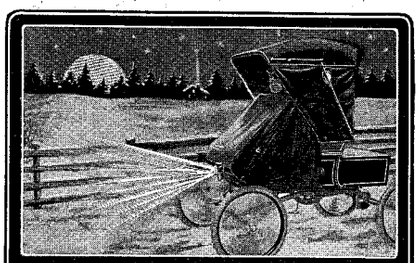

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December 4.—The President is reported to have received assurances from Senators who formally opposed reciprocity that a treaty with Cuba will be ratified at this session of Congress.

December 5.—Fifteen regiments and organizations in the Philippines are ordered home; their places to be taken by the same number of troops now in this country.

M. Jules Cambon, retiring French Ambassador to the United States, sails for France.

December 7.—Ex-Speaker Reed dies in Washington.

CHESS.

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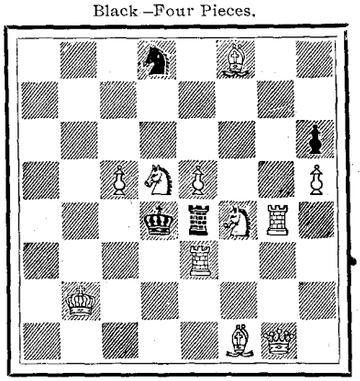
Problem 775.

XCIII.—MOTTO: "Take something."

Black—Four Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

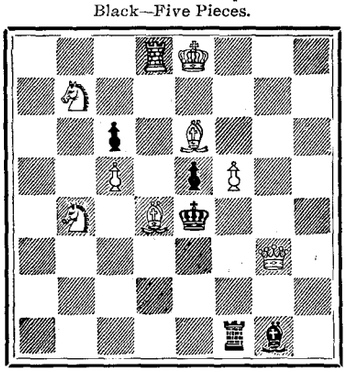
3 S 1 B 2; 8; 7 p; 2 P S P 2 P; 3 k r S R 1; 4 R 3; 1 K 6; 5 B Q 1.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 776.

XCIV.—MOTTO: "How's that?"

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

3 R K 3; 1 S 6; 2 p 1 B 3; 2 P 1 p P 2; 1 S 1 B k 3; 6 Q 1; 8; 5 r b 1.

White mates in two moves.

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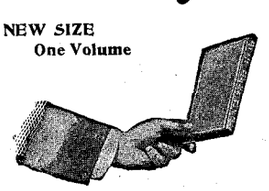

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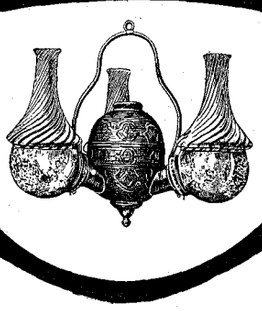

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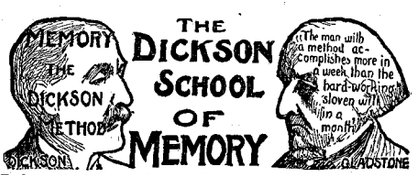

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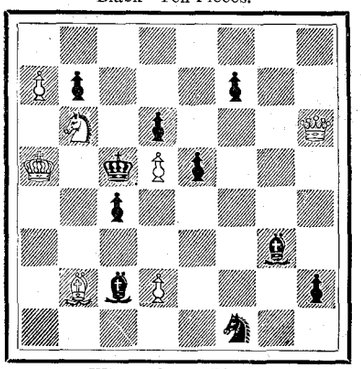
Problem 777.

XCV.—MOTTO: "Cibus."

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

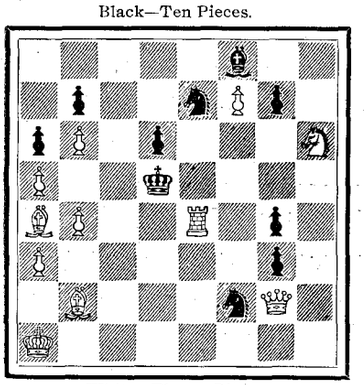
8; P p 3 p 2; 1 S 1 p 3 Q; K 1 k P p 3; 2 p 5; 6 b 1; 1 B b P 3 p; 5 S 2.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 778.

XCVI.—MOTTO: "Silex."

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

5 b 2; 1 p 2 s P p 1; p P 1 p 3 S; P 2 k 4; B P 2 R 1 p 1; P 5 p 1; 1 B 3 s Q 1; K 7.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Tourney Problems.

No. 763. LXXXI.: B—K 7.

No. 764. LXXXII.: Author's Key: R—Kt 3.

Second solution: 1. Kt—B 3 ch, K x P (must); 2. Q x P mate

No. 765. LXXXIII.

1. Kt—K B 6	2. Q—Q 7 ch	3. Kt—K 4, mate
K—Q 3	K—B 7	
1.	2. Q—Q 4 ch	3. P—B 5, mate
R—R 2	K x Q	
	2.	3. Kt—K 4, mate
	B or P x Q	
1.	2. Q—Q 7	3. Kt mates
B x R	Any	

No. 766. LXXXIV.

1. Kt—B 6	2. Q—Kt 2 ch	3. Kt—Kt 4, mate
B x Kt	K—Q 6	
1.	2.	3. Kt—K 7, mate
	K—B 4	
1.	2. P—Q 3 ch	3. Kt—B 4, mate
P—Kt 5	K x K P	
1.	2. Kt—Kt 2	3. P—Q 3, mate
B x P	B x P	
	2.	3. Q—Q Kt sq, mate
	Other	

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the

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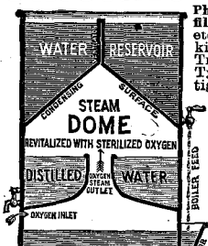

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763 and 764: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; R. G. Eyrich, New Orleans; T. O. B., Franklin, Va.

763, 764, 765: J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.

764: Mrs. R. M. Fielding, Windsor, N. S.

766: W. A. Walker, Bloomington, Ill.

Comments (763): "Good"—M. M.; "Key is good, construction accurate, and mates very pretty"—F. S. F.; "Second class"—H. W. B.; "Pretty, but clumsy"—A. C. W.; "Fair"—K. K.; "The double pinning-maneuver the only striking feature"—J. C. J. W.; "The paragon of 2-ers"—J. G. L.; "Excellent"—A K.; "First class"—S. M. M.; "A hummer"—R. G. E.

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The Game Martinez Won.

	MARTINEZ. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*		MARTINEZ. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	23	P—K R 3	R—R 7
2	K Kt—B 3	Q Kt—B 3	24	Kt—B 3	K—B 2
3	B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3 (a)	25	B—Q 4	R x R ch
4	Castles	Kt x P	26	R x R	B—K 3
5	P—Q 4	B—K 2	27	Kt—R 2	R—Q 7
6	Q—K 2	Kt—Q 3	28	Kt—B 3	R—Q 6
7	B x Kt	Kt P x B	29	R—K 3	R—Q 8 ch
8	P x P	Kt—Kt 2	30	R—K sq	R x R ch
9	Q Kt—B 3	Castles	31	Kt x R	B—K B 4 (h)
10	KR—K sq	P—Q 4 (b)	32	K—B sq	K—K 3
11	P x P *en pas*	B x P	33	K—K 2	K—Q 4
12	B—Kt 5	Q—Q 2	34	Kt—Q 3	B—K 5 (i)
13	Q R-Q sq	Q—B 4	35	P—B 3	B—K B 4
14	Q—K 4	Kt—B 4 (c)	36	K—Q 2	B—Kt 6
15	Q x Q (d)	B x Q	37	B—K 3	K—B 5 (k)
16	Kt—Q 4	B—Q 2	38	Kt-Kt 2 ch	K—Kt 6
17	B—K 3 (e)	K R—K sq	39	Kt—Q 3	K—B 5
18	P—Q R 3	P—Q R 4	40	Kt-Kt 2 ch	K—Kt 6
19	P—Q Kt 4 (f)	P x P	41	Kt-Q 3 (l)	B x Kt (m)
20	P x P	Kt—R 5	42	K x B	B—K 4 (n)
21	Kt x Kt	R x Kt	43	B—Q 4	P—R 4 (o)
22	P—Q B 3	P—K B 3 (g)	44	B x B	P x B
			45	P—R 4 wins (p)	

Comments by Reichelm.

(a) The Berlin defense to the Ruy Lopez.

(b) More usual is Kt—Q 4. Move in the text was twice made by Pillsbury against Showalter, the latter answering with Kt—B 4.

(c) A little good move.

(d) Q x P is out of the question on account of B—Kt 2.

(e) He doesn't propose to indulge in any masse shots.

(f) Simplification is White's text. He is so well entrenched in the center that he can afford to lose command of the Rook's file.

(g) A very far cry. In the Champion's mind the

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best try for a win is to bring his King into play, ultimately to Q B 5.

(h) B—Q B 5 looks more promising.

(i) Lasker's sealed move at the postponement. The idea is to make room for B—Kt 6.

(k) The square aimed at, but no grazing here.

(l) Game is simply a draw on its merits, but fortune willed otherwise.

(m) This capture can only be explained by the theory that Black had ideas of ultimate gaining the move on the White King and getting access to the King's wing.

(n) Hoping for B—Q 2 and thus get time to throw up his wing Pawns.

(o) Losing the game. He miscalculated the end moves. B—Kt 6 draws.

(p) Dr. Lasker at this point resigned. The end play would be:

45	P—R 4	P—Kt 3	51	P—B 5	P—B 5
46	P—Kt 4	K—Kt 7	52	P—B 6	P—B 6
47	P x P	P x P	53	P—B 7	P—B 7
48	K—K 4	K x P	54	P queens ch	K—B 6
49	K x P	K x P	55	Q—Q B 5 ch	wins.
50	P—B 4	P—B 4			

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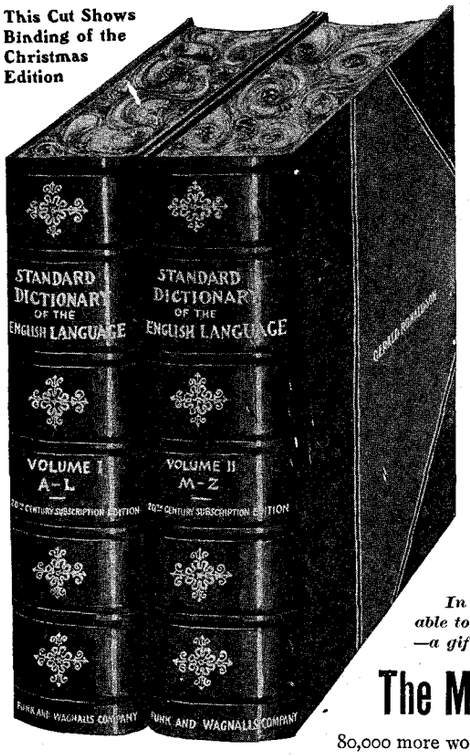
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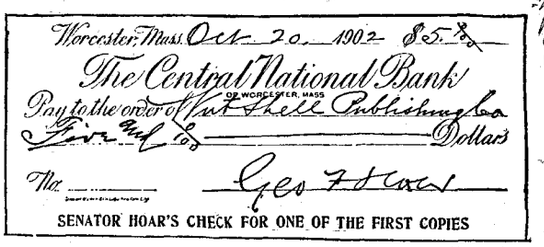

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